

Bad weather hits opes of high poll in many parts of the country

Weather cast an early vote in the general election yesterday, affecting polling patterns in West and South. Voting was brisk, however, Scotland.

risk election day in Scotland

Bad weather in many parts of the country yesterday affected the second general election of the year. The weather, which usually most to gain from a high poll, reported only a slight improvement in many parts of the country, but by evening polling had died to a trickle in many areas.



Into battle: Mr Wilson at Transport House yesterday before leaving for his Huyton constituency; Mr Heath pausing for a drink with his constituents at Bexley, Sidcup.

Cheerful party leaders vote early and tour their constituencies

After voting in London yesterday Mr Wilson was back in his Huyton constituency by the afternoon, stopping only for an early lunch in his Liverpool hotel. Mrs Wilson, who has been confined to her home with influenza for the past few days of the campaign, was travelling north to join her husband later in the day.

Soldiers injured by mine in Ulster

An assassination attempt in Belfast almost every day for the past fortnight, although exactly who was responsible for yesterday's attack is not yet known. Two Roman Catholics had recently joined the district council work force at Woodvale and one man tried the police after the shooting.

Man in black seen as link with colonel's shooting

The man was seen by witnesses alone in both public houses with a plastic holdall and a brown carrier bag. He may have been wearing glasses. Those details, and the coat, bear similarities to Colonel Pinder's attacker.

Kissinger peace ideas in step with Cairo's

Cairo, Oct 10.—Dr Henry Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, met Mr Ismail Fahmy, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, for nearly two hours today amid signs that Egypt agrees with the United States on how to proceed towards a Middle East settlement.

State police sent into Boston to guard schools in race row

From Patrick Brogan Boston, Oct 10 Four hundred Massachusetts state police moved into Boston early this morning to help the city police to protect school children and to maintain the peace which has been disrupted by the desegregation crisis.

Bonn set on EEC farm reform

From Dan van der Vat Bonn, Oct 10 The West German Government now regards the European Community's common agricultural policy as "broken down".

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Bonn statesmen to visit US

Bonn, Oct 10.—Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, will visit the United States for talks with President Ford on December 5 and 6, a government spokesman said today.

Lawsuit over bank

Hill Samuel is shortly to file a lawsuit against the West German Federal Bank over its alleged misbanding of the closure of Herstatt Bank, which left Hill Samuel exposed to heavy potential losses.

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HOME NEWS

Scientist puts odds at three to one on a nuclear weapon being used in a conflict before 1984

By Pearce Wright

Science Correspondent

A single international agency should take over the processing and monitoring of world supplies of plutonium and enriched uranium, Professor Bernard Feld, secretary general of the Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs, said last night. He is professor of physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and an adviser to previous American Administrations.

Professor Feld, giving the Bernal Peace Library lecture in London, said his was a serious proposal made to take some of the tension out of the dangerous development in the nuclear field. Continued development and testing of nuclear weapons had produced odds of about three to one on a nuclear device being used in a conflict before 1984. He suggested the chances of a nuclear war occurring in the remaining 26 years of this century were even worse.

The Yom Kippur war had demonstrated the fragility of the Soviet-American detente and the world's vulnerability to the Arab oil weapon. All five senior nuclear nations had conducted tests in the past year. India had entered the "nuclear club", and the technologically advanced nations were racing toward dependence on nuclear energy, with a willingness to spread their technology into the third world in return for scarce raw materials or political influence.

Professor Feld deplored the shift in the two big nuclear powers from a strategic doctrine of deterrents, or nuclear weapons for use in a retaliatory second-strike only, towards a doctrine of counterforce or offensive first-strikes that allowed development and deployment of so-called mini-nukes in the European theatre.

Finally, the Moscow summit meeting in summer was a debacle that postponed until 1984 the promised progress with nuclear arms limitations, beyond the slow start of 1972.

The response to the worldwide demand for an end to nuclear weapons testing was a proposed ban on underground tests, exceeding a threshold

power of 150,000 tons of TNT, 10 times the strength of the first bomb, and even that would not take effect until 1976.

All those events eroded confidence and raised the question whether the non-proliferation theory could survive its scheduled review conference in 1975.

After almost thirty years of intensive effort we were behind where we started. Destructive aspects of nuclear arms were expanding almost unhindered. The understanding that nuclear weapons must never again be used seemed in danger of evaporating.

The rule seemed to be that only those weapons or activities could be eliminated or banned that were of no interest to any substantial fraction of the military groups on both sides.

He was still astonished at the way the opportunity was lost to turn the first apparent success of Soviet-American negotiations to control nuclear weapons under the Moscow Test-ban agreement of 1963 into a genuine breakthrough.

The question of verifying each side's compliance had been the stumbling-block from the start. All cases could be resolved except for monitoring possible underground tests.

There remained some questions about identifying small underground explosions. The American side wanted a few mandatory on-site inspections. They insisted on seven a year.

The Soviet side was finally willing to accept three inspections a year. "Unbelievable as it seems in retrospect, the negotiations floundered on the inability to compromise between the two arbitrary numbers of seven and three, with the result that underground nuclear tests were completely left out of the final agreement."

"We should not underestimate the benefits to mankind of the cessation of nuclear tests in the atmosphere by the United States and the Soviet Union. Even with the comparatively small number of subsequent atmospheric nuclear explosions by France and China, a serious worldwide menace to the health of present and future generations of all peoples was eliminated."

But he had harsh words for the military hardliners of both sides responsible for the impasse. He described the results to date of the SALT talks as

adding up to a large step backward. The limits on the numbers of missile launchers permitted to both sides were well in excess of the numbers before the agreement, and the promise of substantial cuts within five years had been postponed for at least another decade.

The agreement to permit replacement of older missiles by all-weather newer models was even more absurd, and had brought a more than 10-fold increase in the destructive capacity of both sides.

Having painted such a bleak picture, he felt obliged to point to some directions that might reverse the trends. It was essential to go back to the original Oppenheimer-Lilienthal approach.

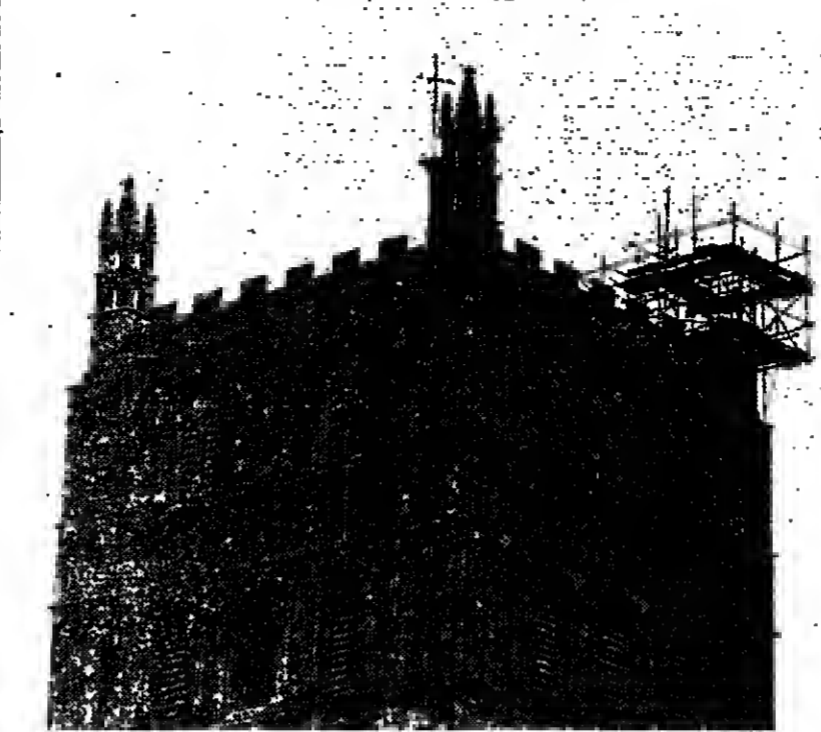
The processing and distribution of plutonium was amenable to international supervision. It was not beyond the ingenuity of man to devise a system by which all plutonium, and possibly highly enriched uranium, would be separated, processed, shipped and recovered by a single agency, while guaranteeing equitable access to the supply for all responsible users.

Intellectuals tended to divide the world into peace-loving and aggressive nations. Of course they differed about which nation fitted into which classification, and they saw the problem of ensuring peace as one of getting aggressive nations to behave like peace-loving ones. Achieving that depended primarily on the process of negotiation between sovereign states.

Professor Feld was so sure. He said his experience over 15 years, involving a wide variety of international meetings had convinced him that that was a dangerous delusion. Every country had people whose basic orientation was peaceful, and people who firmly believed in efficacy of force; or, using an oversimplified terminology, the doves and hawks.

He was convinced that the achievement of peace and international order depended more on the outcomes of the struggles in each country between the groups than it did on the confrontations between their leaders.

He had accumulated enough evidence to assert that—tacitly and without establishing any formal cabal—the world's military hawks had learnt how to work to concert, how to reinforce each other and to divide the opposition, so as to convert every international arrangement into a victory for their approach.



Four tons of stone being lifted by RAF helicopter to the top of the great Norman tower of Tewkesbury Abbey to replace the south-west pinnacle, which had to be taken down after gale damage. The tower, completed about 1145, is believed to be the largest Norman tower extant.



Officials list objections to regional scheme

From John Chartres

Chester "Areas of disagreement" with the strategic plan for the North-West region have been set out by senior officials of Cheshire County Council.

They include a dislike of the plan's recommendation for a concentration of new growth in the Mersey belt and of its emphasis on the difficulties of underprivileged people in Greater Manchester and Merseyside, with "scant attention" given to those of the rural poor and many of the medium-sized Cheshire towns.

A joint meeting of the strategic planning and transport committees of the council is to be asked next week to approve a document drawn up by Mr J. F. N. Collins, county planning officer, Mr A. A. Snelter, director of highways and transport, and Mr C. T. Fletcher, county treasurer, and to forward the observations to the Secretary of State for the Environment.

The officials' document emphasises that the strategic plan, which was completed in July by an independent team, is not intended to be a rigid master plan, but a set of government policy and that discussion on it is likely to go on for several years, with separate conclusions reached on the main recommendations. Nevertheless, the officials say, acceptance of similar plans in five other English regions by both central and local government show that this type of planning at regional level is recognised as having a useful role.

On the strategic plan's recommendation for a concentration of job development in the Mersey belt area the Cheshire officials say that the team has not convincingly demonstrated that the benefits would outweigh the disadvantages to people already living there or to those in "non-growth" areas.

The officials say that the degree of concentration proposed might reduce the overall quality of life.

They suggest that if approved by the committee and the county council their document should be sent to neighbouring local authorities as well as the county's district councils and that a joint meeting should be arranged between representatives of Cheshire, Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Lancashire county councils.

Collars for deer

Brightly coloured collars are being fitted to wild roe deer in Theford Chase Forest, Norfolk, by game wardens to help a long-term study of the habits and movement of the deer.

Coach driver tells of bomb disaster on M62

The driver of the army coach that exploded on the M62 in February described at Wakefield Crown Court, West Yorkshire, yesterday the journey, which ended with the deaths of 12 people. He wrote down his name and address on a piece of paper and passed it to Mr Justice Waller.

He said: "We had just passed the Harishead Moor service station when a lad came and asked if he could go to the toilet. But I had just missed it."

"Moments after that, there was the bang and the wind-screen hit me. I cannot remember much. I pulled up and jumped out of the emergency door. There were just screams. I could not see anything. It was a very dark part of the motorway. I ran round to get a torch and the lads were jumping out of the windows."

"I just thought something had happened to the coach, then I shone my torch on the disaster. There were people hanging everywhere. The lads who were all right in the front of the coach came to give a hand."

The coach driver, who described himself as director of a coach operating company, said he was travelling at about 50 to 55 mph. "Traffic was very light. It was quiet and peaceful all the way. There was not a sound, except for the music. Then this bang."

He was giving evidence on the sixth day of the trial of Judith Theresa Ward, aged 25, of Snickport, Greater Manchester, who is accused of murdering the 12 people who died when the coach exploded. She is also accused of causing explosions at the National Defence College, at Latimer, Buckinghamshire; at Euston Station, London; and on the coach on the M62. She has pleaded not guilty to all charges.

The driver said that the coach service was advertised and the coach boot was left open at the Chorlton Street bus depot in Manchester, where it started from. There was no control at that time on loading luggage. A serving spider, who wrote down his name and address, said he boarded the coach and originally sat on the back seat. Later he transferred to a seat half-way along, a move which

Mr Briao Walsh, for the Crown, said was "perhaps very fortunate".

The soldier said he recalled Corporal Haughton, his wife and two children, boarding the coach and sitting well towards the back. Corporal Clifford Haughton, aged 23, his wife, Linda, aged 23, and their sons Lee, aged five, and Robert, aged two, all died on the coach.

The soldier said: "There was a loud explosion. I found myself in a field at the side of the motorway about 50 yards away. There were people running about. I remember smelling something like plastic explosives."

He said he used the coach regularly after weekend leaves in the Manchester area, and on a few occasions had seen an old black Austin car with ruing boards parked in Portland Street near the coach station.

He saw two men in the car who might have been watching the coach. He saw the car there on the two weekends before the explosion and on the night of the blast. On Sunday, February 3, he

saw a man near the back of the coach. The man seemed to come from the back and then stand at the side of a bank on the corner of the street. He could not say whether the man had come from the car.

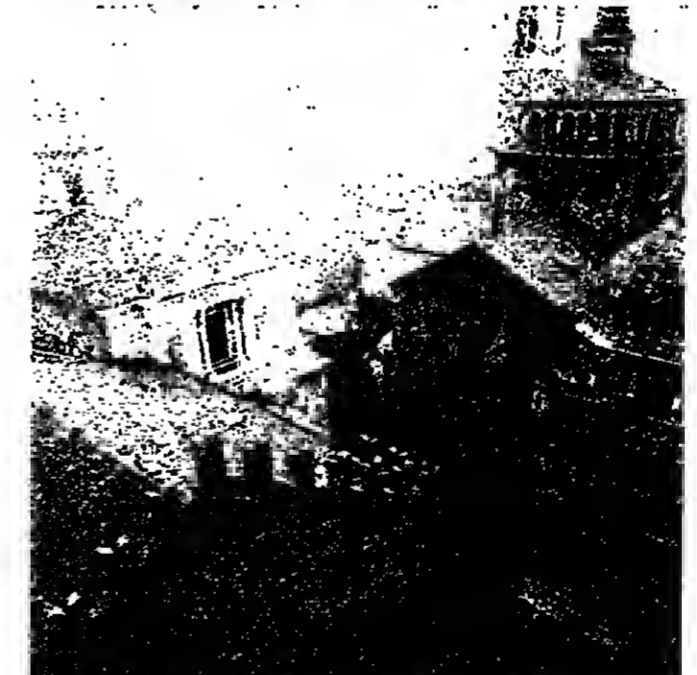
He described the man he saw on the night of the explosion as of slim build, about 5ft 10in tall, wearing a three-quarter length coat and a scarf. He at first thought the man was coloured.

Mr Walsh read the statement of Mr John Barry Clarke, who said he was in a car on the M62 on February 4 and could see the tail lights of a bus about 400 yards ahead. Mr Clarke stated: "Suddenly I was aware of a flash coming from up front of us. The wireless was turned on quite loud and I was not aware of any sound."

"What I remember seeing next is parts of bus seats and metal littering the carriageway in front of us. We ploughed through some of the debris and pulled up on the nearside hard shoulder. I remember hearing terrible screams coming from up the road behind us."

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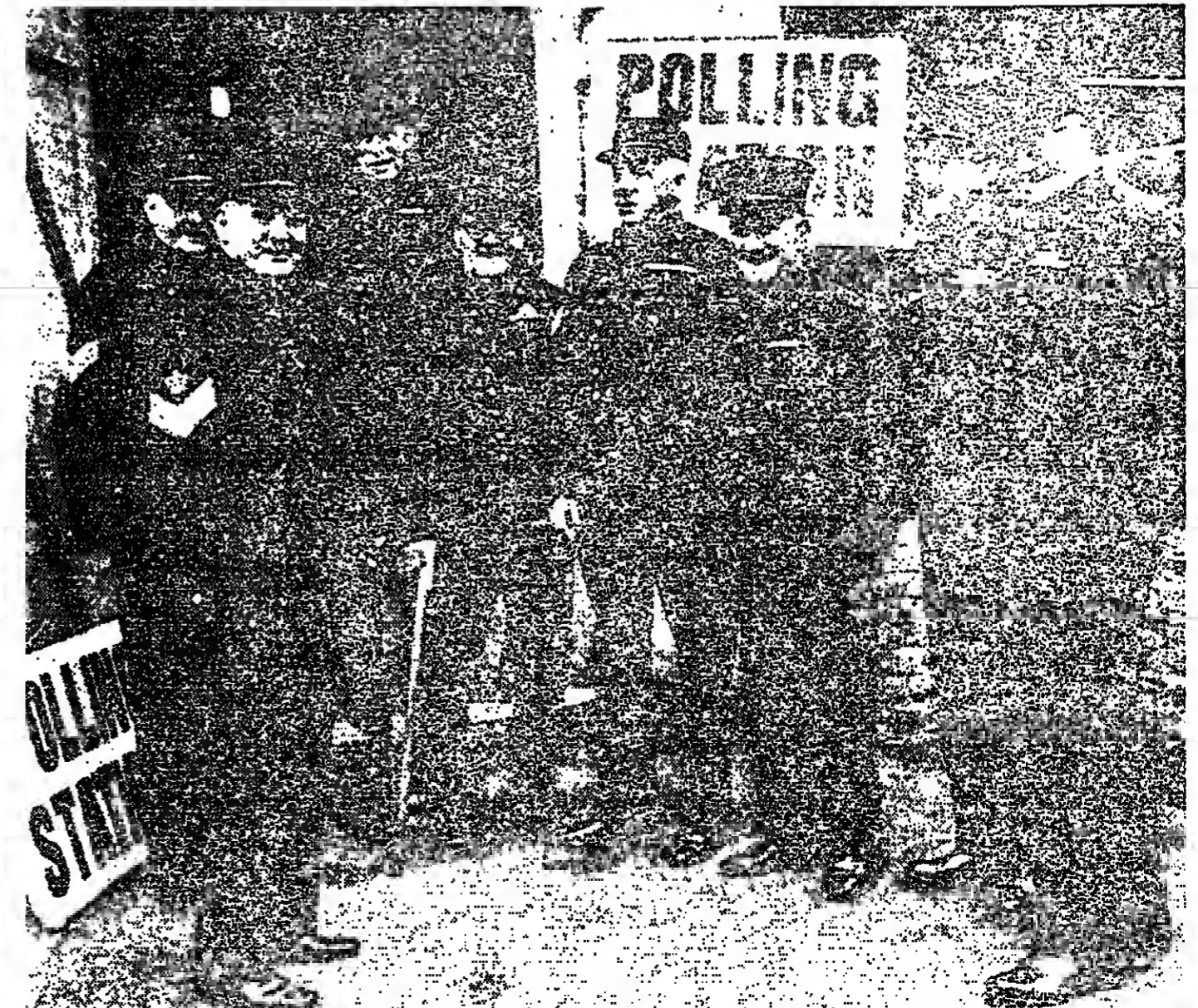
The party leaders were out early yesterday to cast their votes. Mr Heath and Mr Wilson both voted in Westminster and Mr Thorpe at Cobbaron, near Barnstaple.



Miss Vanessa Redgrave, the actress, on her way to Newham, North-East, where she contested the seat for the Workers' Revolutionary Party.



Left: Mrs Margo MacDonald, Scottish Nationalist candidate for Glasgow, Govan, on her tour of polling stations. Above: Mr Gwynfor Evans, Plaid Cymru, in Carmarthen yesterday with his wife.



Left: Mr Enoch Powell touring Newry in his Down, South, constituency, under the watchful eye of soldiers. In London, Pensioners from the Royal Hospital, Chelsea (above), gather outside their local polling station.

HOME NEWS

Education authorities' budgets are rising fast because of inflation but bills are met

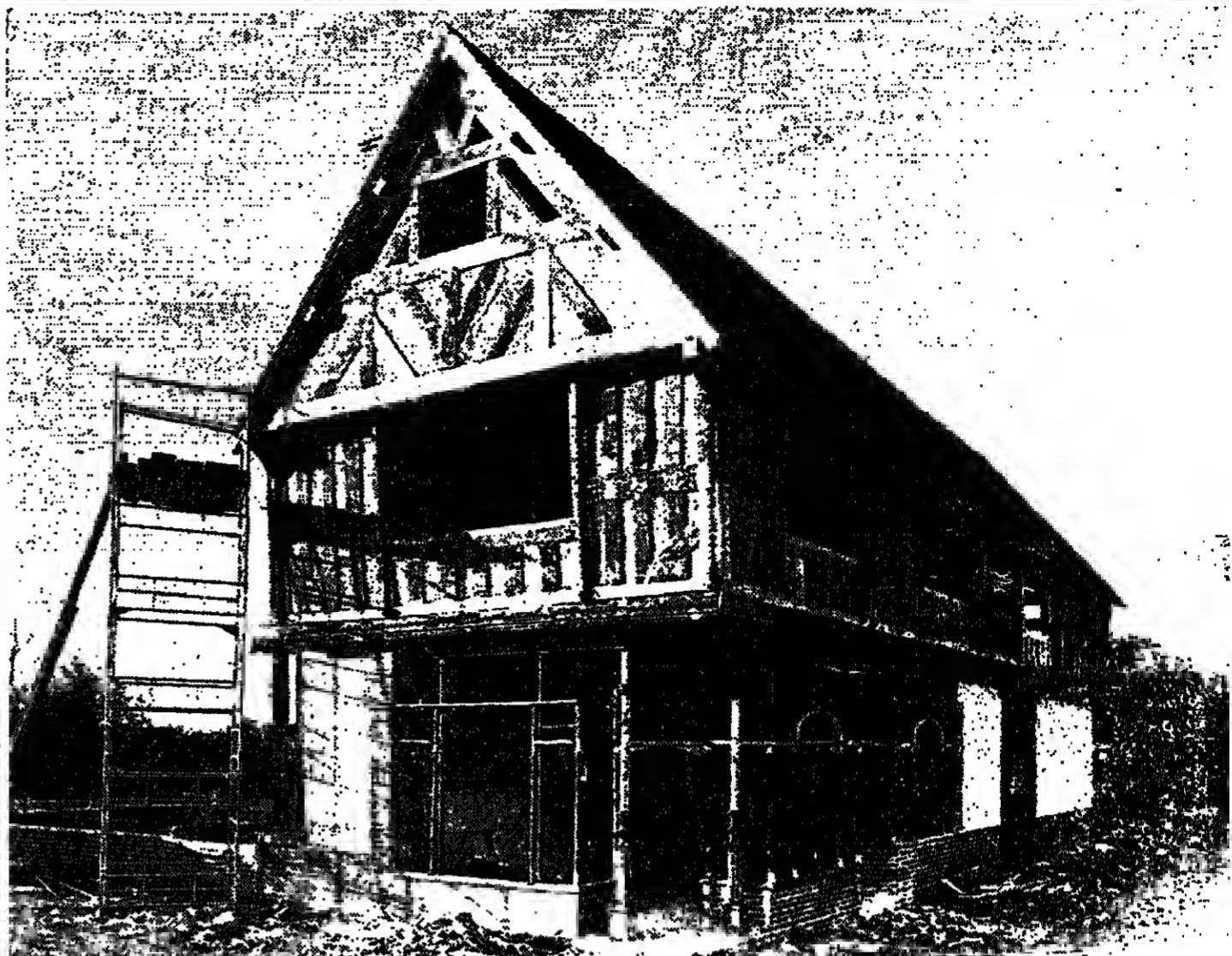
By Tim Devlin Education Correspondent
Local education authorities are having to face rises of about a third or more on paper, school books and other materials essential in the classroom. They are having to face increases in their budgets of more than 15 per cent to meet rising teachers' salaries. But reports that they have been unable to meet bills for telephones, books or electricity have been described as absolute nonsense by education officers and county treasurers all over the country.

Part of the difficulty in which authorities find themselves arises from the Conservative Government's directions last year that spending should be based on a 7.5 per cent rise in inflation. Any authority that based its estimates on an inflation rate of 9 per cent or more would be regarded as extravagant. The Inner London Education Authority, which went ahead on an estimate of 10 per cent inflation, finds that it needs another £22m (nearly a tenth of its gross annual revenue expenditure) on that account alone. It recently announced that it needs a further £105m if it is just to maintain standards and take account of inflation and rises in teachers' salaries in 1975-76.

Cheshire education authority this week announced a further cut of £1.5m in the service. Mr Wynn Davies, deputy director of a supplementary rate this month of 13p to collect £1.5m to balance the budget. Mr Ben Taylor, county treasurer, said it was the first time in the history of Norfolk, and probably no other authority had levied a supplementary rate in the last 10 years. "Inflation is the problem rather than growth", he said. "If we had been planning for a 7 per cent rise in growth, we should have needed an extra £5m. But an update in the estimate for inflation alone from November, 1973, to November, 1974, means that we must find a further £12m or 20 per cent of our budget. Estimates for November, 1974 to 1976 show that we must increase by a further £14m or by 18 per cent."

Attack on tendency to centralism in Britain

From Trevor Fishlock Cardiff
"Power in the people" has been a rallying cry for many years, but in Britain, in spite of the development of democracy, politicians, capitalists and trade unions are seeing to it that power moves away from the people. Mr John Osmond, Welsh affairs correspondent of the Western Mail, explores this theme in a book which analyses and attacks centralist tendencies in British life. "The victim of centralism is democracy," he writes. "We are moving towards the creation of a corporate state where the hierarchical system of business, industry, government and unions begin to merge. The whole life of a person is processed and packaged. Individual choice is eliminated. People serve the system rather than the other way round."



The String of Horses, which was dismantled to make way for a roundabout at Shrewsbury, being reconstructed at the Avoncroft Museum of Buildings, Stoke Heath, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire. It was converted from two houses to an inn in 1576 and the shop front was added in 1912.

Scheme to take tin mining out to sea

By Pearce Wright Science Correspondent
Designs are being tested for a new type of factory ship for extracting tin from the seabed off the coast of Cornwall. Plans for such a vessel include ideas developed at the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Department of Industry under a research contract for an industrial organization. The work forms part of a programme to devise methods for recovering minerals from the continental shelf to counter the decline of many mineral reserves on land.

Longer-term projects are connected with mining of manganese nodules from the seabed and the possibility of mining and processing hard-rock minerals from its substrata, as opposed to scooping up sand and mud and separating out the valuable deposits. Increasing community costs and shortages have encouraged the revival of Cornish tin mining. Moving from land to sea is a matter of changing the cost from opening and equipping a mine to building a dredger in which ore can be extracted from sand and mud. The concentration of tin in seabed sediment is very low, probably a fraction of one per cent. Because it is more dense than sand, tin ore tends to accumulate nearer to bedrock by a combination of gravity and hydraulic processes. Upper layers of sediment can be cleared in much the same way

as the overburden is removed in open-cast mining on land. Removal of this layer is more difficult at sea than work on land. Material has to be returned to the sea without creating a wide mud pool, disturbing marine life and reducing the amenity value. A second difficulty is found in developing a technique to extract microscopic particles of tin ore from sediment. Offshore mineral recovery round the United Kingdom is concentrated on the dredging of sand and gravel. On one side of Britain, where sand is plentiful, dredgers keep the gravel and discard the sand; on the other the process is reversed. Designing large vessels to carry out that vacuum cleaner-type of mining safely is difficult. Unfortunately the same recovery techniques cannot be used for tin because of the low concentration of ore. Instead of suction pumps, the material must be scooped up in buckets.

Orchestral quality suffers under inflation

By Our Arts Reporter
Because of rising costs and the general uncertainty of the economic situation, some orchestras in Britain are having to adopt measures which are beginning to affect artistic standards, according to Mr John May, secretary of the Association of British Orchestras. Like football clubs, which have to trim playing strengths when rising costs and falling attendances force economies on them, orchestras are having to forgo appointing deputies in some sections. But Birmingham is in the melancholy position of having saved some money because it cannot fill some vacancies, a very unsatisfactory state of affairs, Mr May says. I questioned officials of orchestras at the extreme ends of the country and found the gloomiest picture emerged from Bournemouth. Its Western

Orchestral Society controlling a symphony and a chamber orchestra is facing a desperate situation, with a shortfall of £100,000 on the trading year. Mr Kenneth Matchett, its general administrator, said: "Our attendances are up and our performance income is up, but the rate of inflation is greater than the rate of increase one can produce out of income. We are having to flog £100,000 just to stand still." Orchestral salaries were up 21.5 per cent, national insurance and pensions contributions 53 per cent, promotion costs, including ball hire, transport, printing and advertising, 31 per cent. Local authority support, promised at the start of the year, had fallen short by nearly £60,000. Theatre companies could economize on their productions; an orchestra could not, and had to plan programmes without knowing what funds it would receive. "We have been having a

whole series of meetings", Mr Matchett said. "All local authorities in the South and West have been invited to a meeting at Exeter on October 25 to discuss this problem. We are out at panic stations." The biggest question mark is what support orchestras can expect from the Arts Council. Costs faced by orchestras like the Scottish National are tremendous and a pay increase for musicians in April meant an average of £8 to £9 a head extra. This would have placed the orchestra in an awkward situation but for increased financial help. "We are in a different position from other orchestras", the orchestra's accountant said, "because we regard ourselves as a national orchestra. The effect of VAT means that some of the benefit of increased box office receipts which might have come to cultural bodies goes instead to the Customs and Excise." They had been greatly handicapped by the burning down of

St Andrew's Hall in Glasgow and now played in the city hall with a capacity of 1,200 seats. "We could do with many places with larger halls than we can get in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee and Aberdeen. We are limited to these cities. They have halls of a reasonable size and it is a pity to take a big orchestra of 90-odd players to a hall which seats only 650 or thereabouts." They were a bit worried, he said, about the future. "But as we say up here, we just go on in faith, because we have absolutely no guarantee of assistance." Mr May has the last word for them all, the Birmingham, the Bournemouth, the Halle and the Royal Liverpool: "As soon as the election is over we shall continue our previous efforts to coordinate representations to government on behalf of all those bodies whose needs in the current year can be met only if the Arts Council receives a substantial increase in its grant in aid."

Advertisement for the HP-70 pocket calculator. It features a large image of the calculator and a hand holding it. Text includes: 'It's arrived! HP-70, the new pocket calculator from Hewlett-Packard that gives you everything you need in business. In modern business you need more than fast arithmetic. You need things like compound interest, percentage difference and depreciation. You'll find them all there on the keyboard of the HP-70; logically arranged, simple to use. And a great deal more beside, like 11 memories, 5 of which are separately addressable. The powerful calculator that's easy to use. Simplicity is the keynote of the HP-70. You don't have to note any intermediate answers and you don't have to use any formulae. You put in the figures, you press the key, and you get the answer, just like that. Want to convert from dollars and yards to francs and metres? Want to work out loan repayments at three different rates of interest? Want to compare mark-ups, discounts, commissions? On the HP-70 it's more than easy, it's enjoyable - and profitable. Enjoy doing the problems you used to hate. This is such a beautifully designed calculator it positively invites you to take on the sort of problems you used to avoid. Irrksome, time-consuming calculations like future values, rates of return and discounted cash flows. You used to need a lot of patience, a clear head and a set of tables. But not any more. On an HP-70 you'll do them with simple keystrokes, in seconds, to an astonishing degree of accuracy. You can be twice the businessman you think you are. With this simple, enjoyable new calculating power at your fingertips you'll find that you do more, know more, think better. The HP-70 becomes almost an extension of your mind and your business potential expands. You'll want it with you: on the train, in the plane, even while you're on the phone, because it's programmed to do just about any calculation you'll ever need in business. 15-days free trial. The HP-70 isn't a gadget. It's a professional working tool, made by one of the world's largest manufacturers of precision electronic instruments. It comes complete with rechargeable battery, battery charger, carrying pouch and instruction book. It costs £140 + VAT and you wouldn't normally expect to get it for nothing. But you can, for fifteen days, on a no-nonsense, money back guarantee. That's an offer any businessman should find pretty attractive. HEWLETT hp PACKARD. Sales, service and support in 172 centres in 85 countries. Hewlett-Packard Ltd., Dept. RT, 224 Bath Road, Slough, Berks. SL1 4DS.

OVERSEAS

US police chiefs want tougher measures for 'incurable' criminals

Washington, Oct 10.—The nation's big city police chiefs have told Mr William Saxbe, the Attorney-General, that some criminals cannot be rehabilitated and "should be permanently separated from the community at large".

The proposal to crack down on so-called career criminals headed the list of nine recommendations sent to Mr Saxbe as the result of a meeting of 10 leading police officials in Chicago in August. Mr Saxbe asked the chiefs to meet him and recommend ways of dealing with the nation's sharply rising crime rate—now running more than 15 per cent above last year's figures.

Saigon nuns lead anti-police protest

Saigon, Oct 10.—There were marches and scuffles in the Vietnamese capital today as Buddhist nuns led hundreds of demonstrators against police. Earlier some 300 local anarchists were followed by thousands of supporters as they marched in protest against restrictions on the press.

Hostages joke after 12-day ordeal

Panama City, Oct 10.—Seven guerrillas arrived in Panama after fruitlessly holding an American woman diplomat and six others hostage for 12 days in the Dominican Republic. Just before they flew out of Santo Domingo last night, the guerrillas threatened to return to carry out more violent acts.

The terrorists had originally demanded \$1m (£417,000) ransom and the release of 37 leftist prisoners. They got nothing except a safe conduct. Miss Hutchison, who is 47, said that she and the other hostages had been treated well during the siege and even developed "something of a friendship" with their captors.

Paris.—The Provisional Revolutionary Government (Vietcong) today announced that it would not renew the negotiations deadlocked in Paris with South Vietnam until President Thieu and his Saigon regime were overthrown.

Keen Chinese interest in British poll results

From David Bonavia, Beijing, Oct 10. Chinese officials and news media have studiously avoided comment on the election campaign in Britain, though the authorities are clearly keen to see an informed estimate of the likely results.

It was clear that the gift of pandas to Britain was a political gesture by the Chinese in favour of Mr Heath, but it is impossible to tell whether the panda's arrival was timed deliberately with the election campaign in mind.

Seoul police quell students with tear gas

Seoul, Oct 10.—Some 1,000 students threw stones at riot police in a violent anti-government demonstration today, demanding the immediate release of all political prisoners and a new constitution.

World chess draw

Moscow, Oct 10.—Viktor Korchnoi and Anatoly Karpov today agreed to a draw in the adjourned tenth game of their world chess challengers match. Karpov still leads 2-0.—UPI.

Vorkmen fall 18 storeys to their death

Manila, Oct 10.—Eighteen vorkmen fell 18 storeys to their deaths today when a steel cable holding their scaffolding to a building under construction snapped. One man escaped injury by grabbing the cable.

Mr Felipe Tablate, aged 27, grabbed a cable after the scaffolding gave way and climbed to the twentieth floor of the 21-storey First National City Bank building, which will be the Philippines' tallest office building when completed. Mr Tablate suffered minor scratches.

other men on the scaffold were injured seriously. Mr Galimang said the men were on the scaffold putting the finishing touches on the concrete walls when the cable snapped. "Apparently a strong wind caused the cable to break because at that time I noticed the scaffold swinging", he said.

Princes Charles takes salute

Suva, Fiji, Oct 10.—The Prince of Wales took the salute of a troop of the colour guard at the Albert Park Suva today, part of celebrations marking the centenary of the cession to Britain and its 25 years of independence.

Treason trial in Lesotho

Maseru, Lesotho, Oct 9.—Thirty-two men were remanded in custody here today on charges of high treason arising out of disturbances in this mountain kingdom in January.

Disabled junk's crew rescued

Anchorage, Oct 10.—The seven crewmen of a disabled replica of an ancient Chinese junk were rescued by the United States cargo ship Washington Mail near the Aleutian Islands last night.

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HOME NEWS

More money for health seen as a national priority if the NHS is to survive

John Roper
Medical Reporter

The £170m pay rises for nurses and the announcement of the general election two days later have apparently persuaded the public and the politicians that the troubles of the National Health Service are over.

But the coming year will be no peaceful or easy one for the service. One of its troubles is that it is taken for granted. Little has been heard from the hustings about the health service, although about a million people, 8,9,000 employed within it and most with a vote, are concerned in its day-to-day existence.

In an election basically about money, it is surprising that, as one of the highest spenders of public money, it comes so low on the list for public debate.

In the past few months £300m has been given or promised and next year's health care budget will well exceed £3,000m.

Leaders of the health-care professions, no less alarmed about the underfinancing of the service than when they united to tell the Prime Minister of the situation last July, are worried because no one has said where the extra millions will come from.

Last May the Government, in the face of mounting tension in the service and inflation troubles, reiterated that no extra money was in prospect.

But the crisis in the service was found to be real and in the following month the Government announced (to some derisory applause from the annual representative meeting of the British Medical Association) an extra £47m to tide the service along against inflation. It has since promised to continue that protection.

A short time ago some area health authorities and management teams were pointing out that their money would run out in the autumn, long before the end of the financial year. Authorities, lacking money to pay salary bills, could not afford to fill vacant posts.

In the following months another £54m was found for wage increases under Phase

Three, and last month £170m was given to the nurses.

Lord Halsebury, whose independent committee made this award to put right, as was said at the time, 30 years of neglect of this vital branch of the service, is looking at the pay of the eight professions supplementary to medicine, and at an interim claim by the medical and dental professions.

Radiologists, physiotherapists and others are unlikely to be satisfied without a substantial increase, as their pay, traditionally linked so far with that of nurses, has also been neglected.

Ambulance men are forming a detailed wage claim and in January NHS ancillary staff—porters, kitchen staff and so on—whose strikes disrupted many hospitals earlier this year, will make a 20 per cent claim.

That would cost about £6m if met in full. Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, has said that never again must health service workers be allowed to fall behind and if Labour wins the election presumably the claim will be met almost, if not quite, in full.

The doctors' present claim is for an interim increase of 15 per cent. They would probably be satisfied with the 7 per cent increase which, but for Phase Three, they would have received in the last review body report, which would cost the service another £25m.

At present the profession's leaders are engaged in a bitter clash with Lord Halsebury, chairman of the pay review body, over the allegation that in an interview reported in a doctors' journal he indicated that he had decided that doctors could receive no more money until the next review in April, 1975. Lord Halsebury denies the charge but many in the profession have lost confidence in the independence of the review body and there will be calls for his resignation.

One of the most disillusioned groups among doctors comprises most of the 11,000 consultants in the health service. Their eyes are on the government committee which is studying their system of remuneration and arrangements for the private practice which the NHS Act allows them.

All three major political parties, as a matter of course, see the NHS as worthy and make

their own propaganda claims.

Both Labour and Conservatives now put people (doctors, nurses, professional therapists of all kinds, porters, kitchen staff, in short all whose dedication and devotion have kept the service going for 25 years) as more important than anything in maintaining the service.

That strikes at the root of why the service is facing its most difficult time. Its servants, from top to bottom, have been underpaid. Sadly, it took strikes by nurses to force recognition of the fact. Unions made their weight felt and were bound to win because they gave point to what should have been recognized much earlier as an unanswerable case.

The NHS has always enjoyed a small but increasing proportion of the gross national product. Today it stands at 5.3 per cent, well below what other Western countries spend on health but in the opinion of experts representing good value for money spent. It is recognized that improvement depends not only on the service but on many other things, such as good housing and pensions.

If all that can be done for the service is to keep it going by giving money for justifiable wage increases, in a period of economic stringency, patients will suffer.

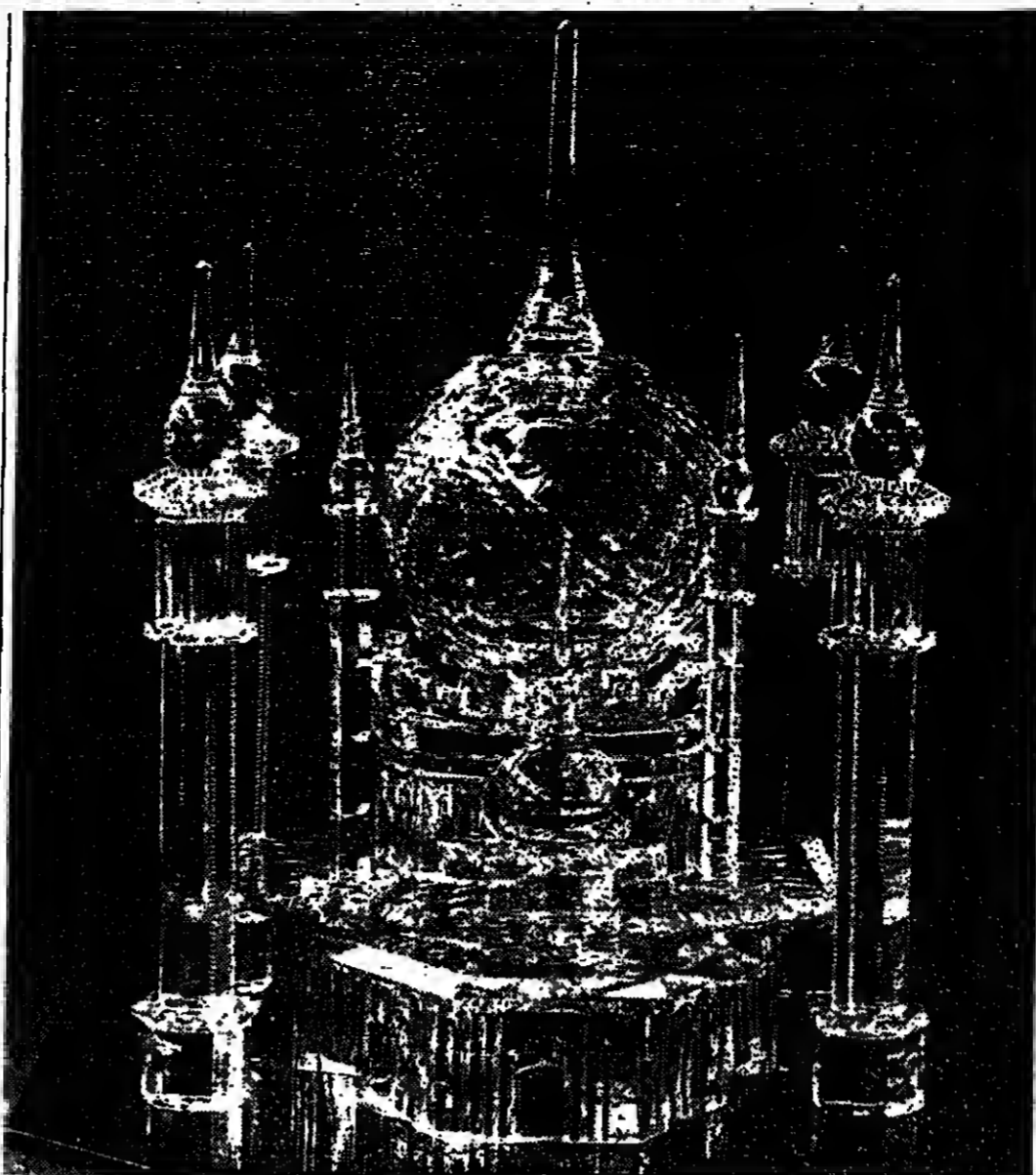
The neglected parts of the service, the old and the mentally ill and handicapped, will suffer. Minor surgery queues will lengthen. Buildings long condemned will not be replaced. Lack of modern facilities will persuade yet more professional people to emigrate.

In a period of economic stagnation or worse, 1975 will be the year in which the priority of health care will have to be decided.

Put simply, if a Labour government is returned even more public money will have to be found because present charges, such as the 20p prescription charge, will go, at a total cost of about £30m. Private practice within the service will be phased out but only at a cost of alienating most of the doctors.

Conservatives and Liberals will try to preserve the health service as it is. The Liberals think that if the service is improved (as is the apparent object of all politicians) private practice should become unnecessary, and they, too, would abolish prescription charges.

It is up to politicians and the people to decide on priorities.



Ten years of spare-time work by Mr Bernard Fitch went into this 18-inch-high mosque carved from lead crystal which is being displayed at the Exhibition of British Handmade Glass in London.

Imaginative scheme to extend a museum

By a Staff Reporter

An imaginative scheme to extend a south London museum by siting most of it underground has been developed by architects of the Greater London Council.

The museum is the Horniman, which is on the edge of the Horniman Gardens, in Forest Hill. The gardens command extensive views of London and conventional development would have broken the skyline and intruded into a prominent part of the gardens.

When the work is completed, it is hoped by 1980, the parkland will be reinstated, new planting making good a limited loss of trees and full landscape treatment integrating new terraces and buildings into the surroundings.

A major development, in line with the original intention of

the founder, Frederick Horniman, who was a tea merchant and traveller, would be a survey of the natural history of London and the Thames Valley, incorporated in a gallery, described as "unique in the museum world" displaying aquaria and exhibits against a background of natural habitats and depicting the wildlife of the Thames Valley from source to estuary.

It would provide the only large-scale aquarium outside the Regent's Park Zoo, and would probably also accommodate the baby alligator recently missing for a short time and which, being fully grown by the time the work is completed, would have had to be sent to a zoo.

The plans and a scale model are on show at the museum, in London Road, Forest Hill, until October 16.

Concorde must be 65 pc full to make profit

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Concorde supersonic airliners will begin to make an operating profit on services across the North Atlantic when 65 per cent of the seats are sold, according to a French aircraft industry estimate.

It has been based on a cost to an airline of \$35,000, about £15,400 for the operation of a Paris to New York flight, and first-class fare of \$500.

Optimistic forecasts of this nature are worrying airlines in the United States which have placed no orders for the 1,350mph aircraft and fear losing much of their high-revenue first-class traffic to British Airways and Air France once they begin flying Concorde.

Editor and reporters lack only a paper

From a Staff Reporter
Glasgow

The *Scottish Daily News* has an editor, 79 journalists ready to write, a modest fleet of vans and much indestructible optimism, but no actual newspaper. The venture by a group of workers from the 1,700 made redundant seven months ago, when the Beaverbrook organization closed its publishing operation in Albion Street, Glasgow, now survives one crash only, it seems, to face another.

Two groups of economists have doubted the viability of the project. One from Strathclyde University did a feasibility study, the other from the Department of Industry investigated the worthiness of the project as an investment for government money.

But the workers have rejected any sharply pragmatic approach to their new paper. They point to the 500 jobs that would be salvaged and, more proudly, to their scheme for a workers' cooperative which, they still claim, could set an example for achieving smooth relationships between men and management in any industry if it could be given a chance to prove.

Perhaps it is ironic that such a formula should spring from the remnants of an organization that suffered more than 50 interruptions in its last year of operation, and the former Beaverbrook employees have been disheartened by the unwillingness of some big printing unions to give the paper any

financial support although their members would benefit most from the creation of more jobs. Mr Benn's offer of government help was generous in view of his own department's calculations about the journal's chances of success. But his offer has proved to be heavily qualified.

Provisional agreement for purchase of the Beaverbrook building and plant has been reached between the company and the action committee, but the terms offend the letter of Mr Benn's offer to provide half the cash required.

Beaverbrook is insisting that if it releases the building less than a full payment of the agreed price, it should have first claim on the property if the venture fails. Under the Government's proposal the building would go to preferred creditors.

That would mean Beaverbrook entering into the deal unsecured if the *Scottish Daily News* failed and likely to lose circulation for its *Scottish Daily Express* if the competitive paper did succeed.

There is still much public sympathy for the former Beaverbrook workers, and hope that their plans will succeed. An appeal to raise about £20,000 has been launched. The editor-designate, Mr Fred Sillito, aged 57, former deputy editor of the *Scottish Sunday Express*, worked 25 years for Beaverbrook before opting for redundancy last July.

Harlow expansion plan for another 28,000 people

By John Young
Planning Reporter

Proposals for a further limited expansion of Harlow New Town, Essex, are published by the development corporation today. They envisage a population of 110,000 by 1990, compared with about 82,000 now, and an extension of boundaries.

The corporation's proposals come after the decision last January of Mr Rippon, then Secretary of State for the Environment, not to press for the large-scale expansion of Harlow, Stevenage and Bracknell. It had been suggested that all three should consider increasing populations to about twice the present levels.

Although the latest proposals are more modest, they seem certain to create controversy and may well have wider implications. Inhabitants of new towns that have reached or surpassed their original population targets have strongly resisted further deliberate expansion.

That has led to conflicts between the elected councils, who tend to reflect the views of the inhabitants, and the development corporations who are responsible directly to the Government and are sometimes accused of being authoritarian and undemocratic.

The corporations say that growth limits foreseen at the time the new towns were created are out of date and unrealistic. If the towns are to remain largely self-contained entities, they say, new houses and jobs must be provided for the second generation, the children of the original immigrants. Because most of those immigrants were young married couples the birth rate in new towns has been well above the national average.

If such provisions are not made, it is said, the new towns will merge into a larger conurbation. People who live in them will travel to work elsewhere, and industries in the new towns will recruit staff from outside.

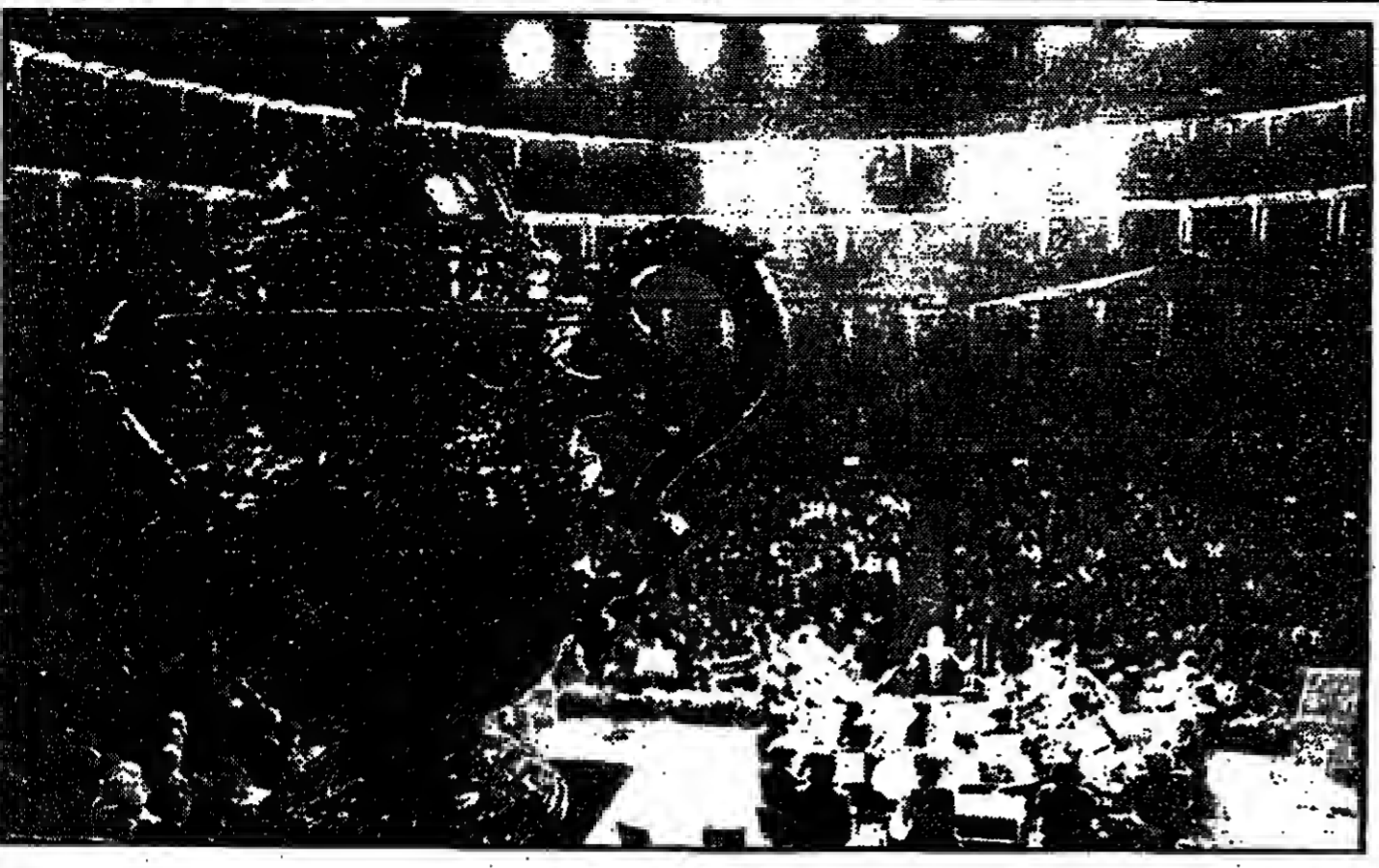
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Where there's brass there is much to be proud of

The National Brass Band Championship, which took place last week in the Royal Albert Hall, is more than a mere musical competition. Its essential nature lies somewhere between Cup Final and a religious festival. Nothing is more stirring than the sight of stout men inducing those impossible-looking instruments to glow and creep with the most delicate of musical phrases, and purple uniforms azzling beneath the arc lights. Young men, old bandsmen say, have been known to cry at the beauty of it all.

No such lacrymose episodes were in evidence this year, but a audience of more than 6,000 for four-and-a-half hours listening to the same nine-minute test piece—Malcolm Arnold's *Fantasy for Brass*—is specially composed for the occasion—no fewer than 19 brass bands and loving every blast of it.

Large numbers arrived at 10 o'clock, their shopping bags filled with sandwiches, flasks of tea and knitting while their husbands purchased copies of the music and followed it with some concentration, the audience rustling with the sound pages turned in unison. When

Brighthouse and Rastrick, last year's champions, wobbled through a tricky passage, a loud gasp came up from the audience. According to the cognoscenti, the test piece was not unduly demanding and this inspired resentment within some of the better bands whose superior skills shine in proportion to the difficulty of a work. But a couple of top Ds in the scherzo and a lyrical elegy in the middle of the piece sorted out the men from the boys and gave the clearest indication of class. As a member of the St Anstall Band put it: "The artistry is in the elegy. It's very exposed. A lot of mistakes can be hidden, but not there."

Footballing metaphors abound among the bandsmen. St Anstall were not placed in the top six this year but have hopes of higher things in the future "because we're gradually getting a better forward line". A Grimethorpe bandsman said before the championship that with such a test piece it should be an easy "away match" but recalled that Leeds had lost to Colchester in the cup a few years ago. The championship has qualifying rounds and the final is separated into four divisions. Division One in the Albert Hall is dominated by a silver trophy, but unlike the FA Cup, on a shelf above the platform in front of the organ.

Of all the manifestations of working class culture, nothing is more certain than a brass band to bring on an attack of the George Orwell. Even the most hardened bourgeois cannot resist romanticising the proletariat a little when faced with one, and nowhere is this more likely to happen than at a band practice in the but behind the Grimethorpe and Ferry Moor Miners Welfare Club in Yorkshire on a damp autumn night. With the soot settling on the pages of one's notebook, to pass through the door beneath a maroon sign proclaiming "The Famous Grimethorpe Colliery Band" and hear them rehearsing Malcolm Arnold's *Fantasy* is a revelation. The tiny hut is fit to burst with the sound of the music and the accumulation of old scores and instruments around its walls. The band's secretary and his two assistants sit formally behind a desk at the front like trainers on the touchline of a football pitch. In their sloppy cardigans and casual trousers the bandsmen are a far cry from the neat dinner-jacketed musicians in the Albert Hall.

Peter Hennessy

Pied pipers who tell stories to open up the world of books for children

On every fine Saturday morning during the summer months a group of parents take a chair and a pile of books and wade into their local park. They settle down near the playground and wait. Within minutes dozens of children begin to crowd round, and another story telling session begins. These Pied Pipers are members of the 100 Books for Your Children groups that now exist throughout the country, and story telling is a basic part of their idea to make children and their parents enjoy stories and books, and seek them out.

With the growing feeling that readers must be reached young, and that stories are the way to do it, story telling is now part of most children's library programmes. Some libraries hold meetings for preschool children during the morning, allowing parents to leave their children while they shop, others invite classes into the library all day for longer story telling sessions.

Story telling has also moved into the countryside. In Northamptonshire this year two vans visited 132 villages during the five weeks of the summer holidays, stopping for librarians to tell two or three stories and recite poetry in the village centres and hand out 15,000 books, collected again when the children returned to school.

While all libraries agree that story telling can do nothing but good as a way of introducing children to books, librarians differ on the best way of handling them. Mrs Doris Aubrey, Senior Children's Librarian at Wandsworth, bases her story telling programme around the 13 Wandsworth libraries.

"I think the children should know the library, come and see what it is like in here," she says. Her approach is to part read, part tell a story, holding the book upside down so that the audience can follow the pictures, to link firmly in the children's mind the ideas in the stories that come from books, and that there are plenty more stories where the one she is telling comes from. (Other tellers prefer to talk without books, relying on the immediacy of the telling, and feel that books come between them and the children.)

There used to be fixed sessions for the stories in Wandsworth, which depended for their audience largely on the whim of parents remembering to bring their children, but now most of Mrs Aubrey's librarians simply wait until they see a number of children in the library and then ask them if they would like a story. Lambeth, which probably has the best story telling service in the country, prefers to take its stories out to find listeners. "We feel we can't wait in the library for the people to find us," says John Vincent, Assistant Children's Librarian. "We go and look for them in youth clubs, the parks, playgroups and shop ping centres."

Story telling is not only growing in libraries and among parent groups; some local education authorities have found themselves approached by independent story tellers and singers,

inviting patronage, as one inspector put it, as in the middle ages. The LEA have been adopted—one can only put it that way—by Robert Lagnado who "can whistle the birds off the trees" and has a growing reputation among London's comprehensive schools. Head teachers and inspectors report that one effect of Lagnado's visits is that teachers are now beginning to tell more stories themselves.

The informal and sporadic nature of story tellers and story sessions has now been questioned by the arrival in London last week of Dr Dorothy Hadley, Emeritus Professor at San Jose University in California, who has been running a course in story telling in American universities for the past 20 years. Dr Hadley has held a meeting to discuss the possibility of setting up such a course in this country, one that would be joined, as her courses are in America, by housewives and community workers, as well as drama students, teachers and librarians. Dr Hadley's own course is formal, with a manual *Tell that Story*, and basic lessons in technique, the use of different voices for different parts, the importance of dialogue—an approach which is something of an anathema to many story tellers here. Mrs Aubrey, for instance, is wary of techniques "Too much mimicry and gesture and you lose the children" she says.

Ann Wood, President and founder of the Federation of Children's Book Groups, fears that once her tellers think they must be trained, some of the spontaneous enthusiasm for the scheme will be lost. "Of course, there are techniques that can be learnt," she said. "But I would hate to think that an ordinary parent couldn't communicate with children without training."

Nor is Brian Alderson, at the school of librarianship at the North London Polytechnic, which includes story telling in its Children's Librarianship course, convinced that training is necessary. Like many people he feels that story telling is something you either can or cannot do, a gift that cannot properly be taught. Dr Hadley, however, insists that given the proper training anyone can tell a story well. "I never found anyone I couldn't train however unassuming they seemed," she says. "Who wants to watch an amateur? Performance is the key to it."

Her approach conflicts with that of people like John Vincent in Lambeth, who recently turned away what might seem to be perfect story telling material: two actors. They were too theatrical and not warm enough. One of Lambeth's recent and most successful developments has been the recruiting of 10 local mothers, with children in playgroups, who have joined the profes-

sional team of story tellers and who visit playgroups for 20 minute sessions in the morning. They get paid £2 a session. Lambeth auditions its tellers—but gives no training other than watching other story tellers at work.

Dr Hadley has attracted a wide range of people to the immense possibilities of story telling. "There is a huge untapped area here we know nothing about," says Ron Surridge, deputy borough librarian in Bromley. "I would like to see courses in half a dozen colleges for ordinary men and women who have a yen to tell stories and don't dare."

If a course in story telling—an adult education college for instance—does no more than alert people to story tellers then it will serve its purpose. There is presumably one way of telling a story, and training in voice and approach may be very necessary for some people to dare start telling stories at all. It could also serve to overcome prejudice. As Brian Alderson says "Too many people see it as sub-Beatrice Porter stuff, pixies and fairies."

If as the LEA claim, Mr Lagnado is "having more effect than you would believe possible for one man in an a huge system" then the day of the travelling story teller may indeed be on its way back.

Caroline Moorehead



John Vincent

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How a hero's feet of clay were uncovered, reluctantly

In Judith Listowel's newly published book, *The Other Livingstone* (published by Julian Freeman, £3.50), the great Victorian Christian hero is presented in a decidedly unheroic light. This Livingstone was a failure as a missionary with one soul saved (and that one only temporarily), while his reputation as the nineteenth century's greatest explorer was apparently based on the ruthless suppression of any word about the help he had had from other explorers, without whom in fact his expeditions would never have succeeded.

Judith Listowel herself is rather shocked and surprised by the portrait of Livingstone which emerges in her book. She says now that she did not really want to write the book as she had no wish to debunk Livingstone who she had always regarded as a great hero. "He really was a great man, but he was not a saintly one," she says. According to her, Livingstone was a terrible liar, who stole other people's reputations, and behaved so selfishly towards his family that he drove his wife to drink his children to sickness, and in one case, to death.

She began the research for *The Other Livingstone* after seeing a

chance reference to a Hungarian who had been in Angola in 1850. She is Hungarian herself and in Budapest she was able to follow up her slight lead to Laslo Magyar. She has here pieced together the story of his fascinating life married to an African princess and speaking eight African languages. But with his explorations described in Hungarian, Magyar remained almost unknown to the European audience who were enthralled by Livingstone's adventures. In fact Magyar explored and described the Zaire delta 29 years before H. M. Stanley, and wrote accounts of the Cassaquer Bushmen, the Kuango and Kasai rivers, and the greatest watershed in SW Africa, all some 28 years before the Portuguese expeditions entered these areas thinking they were the first white men to do so.

Magyar idolized Livingstone from afar and once trekked 500 miles in the hope of meeting him, but Livingstone, jealous of another white man being in "his" territory refused to meet Magyar, and when asked about him in London, pretended never to have heard of him.

One admirer of Magyar's was the dazzling, satanic Richard Burton, who referred to him as equally

responsible with Livingstone for discovering the lush fertile heart of Africa. While he was Colonel in Fernando Po, Burton sent Magyar some money to help towards his explorations which he knew were extremely expensive, but Magyar died before it reached him.

Money would have been the stumbling block of Livingstone's explorations "in the early days if it had not been for the generosity and energy of Cotton Oswald, a lost British hero discovered with great enthusiasm by Judith Listowel. "It was really Dr Arnold's prize Rugby product—the Christian Gentleman par excellence. He was utterly unambitious, generous, handsome, rich and clever—a complete charmer."

From the letters of Cotton Oswald, and from those of Livingstone himself, it is clear that the great discovery of Lake Ngami was made by an expedition organized, paid for and led by Cotton Oswald, and on which Livingstone was only the interpreter. And the expedition would have ended disastrously with everyone dying of thirst in the Kalahari if it had not been for Oswald's experience of hunting with the Bushmen, which enabled him to persuade one of their women to show him the way to water.

After all this Livingstone wrote to the London Missionary Society describing the expedition, and his letters, which never mentioned Oswald, were read to the Royal Geographical Society, giving birth to the myth of the great lone explorer. "If I'd been Cotton Oswald's friends and family I would have been hopping mad—as indeed they were," says Judith Listowel.

But Cotton Oswald's modesty was so extreme that he actually burnt the portions of his diary which concerned the Lake Ngami expedition so that no later writer should use them to puncture the Livingstone legend, and he refused the Royal Geographical Society gold medal saying that Livingstone really wanted sole credit.

Judith Listowel's fascination with Africa started in 1960 when she went to Tanzania and wrote a history of the country which she now longs to revise as she thinks the first three chapters are wrong.

Such exacting self-criticism, and the capacity for research of the detailed nature of the Livingstone book, date back to her years at the London School of Economics in 1926 when she was a young girl defying her mother's wishes that she should stay in Hungary and marry. Her

Hungarian background, and experience in Eastern Europe, where she knew by August 1933 about the concentration camps, led her to write her first book *A Polemic Against Nazism*. She could not keep silent in the complacent London circles which played host to famous pro-Germans like the American ambassador, Joseph Kennedy, and Charles and Anne Morrow Lindbergh.

Judith Listowel has been back to Hungary 10 times since 1964 which was the first time she was allowed in after the 1956 uprising. Hungarian is one of the five languages she speaks fluently, and she feels very close to her Hungarian friends, comparing them sadly with the British. From her little house in Chelsea where she does exquisite point and, is starting to learn Arabic, with undiminished vitality, she looks sharply at Britain and laments the lack of drive and spirit, "if we could only have here the drive and spirit I find in Hungary, particularly among my women friends, who work amazingly hard with families and jobs, and say they do it so that Hungary may have the remembrance and respect of the West".

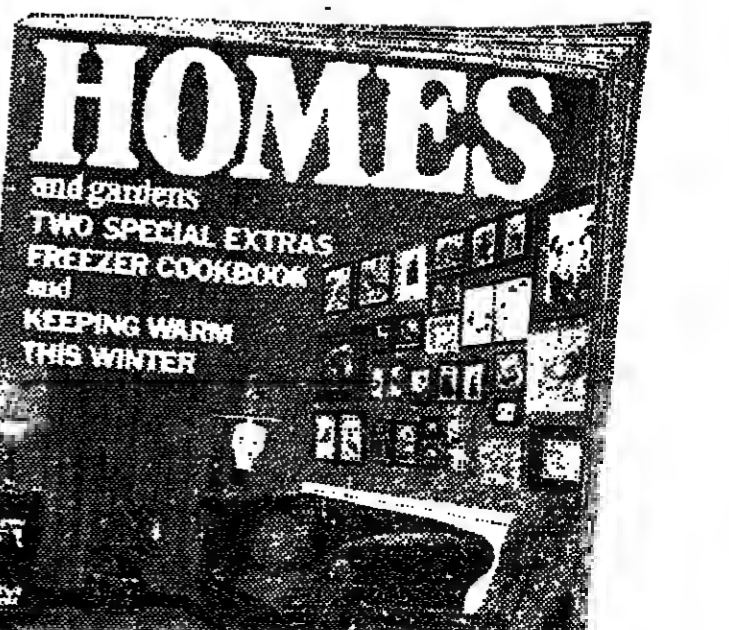
Victoria Brittain

• Tomorrow the Fawcett Society is holding a full-day conference at the London School of Economics starting at 10 am to discuss sex discrimination legislation and its enforcement. Baroness Seear will be in the chair and speakers will include Sir William Armstrong. The conference is open to all on payment of £2.50 per person (£1 for pensioners and students).

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WEST EUROPE

Mr Ford's envoy seeks Europe's help in fighting inflation and finds France more amiable

From Charles Hargrove Paris, Oct 10 Mr William Eberle, President Ford's special adviser on economic affairs, this morning met M Jean Pierre Fourcade, Minister of Finance, and M Jean Sauvagnargues, the Foreign Minister, before seeing heads of delegation at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The Foreign Minister, who spoke before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly this morning, emphasized that the creation of hostile fronts of oil producers and consumers would be useless and dangerous. It was urgent to make with the oil producing countries, an overall survey of the energy situation. Europe had specific interests of her own and could not dispense with a common energy policy.

between Europe and the United States worked smoothly. This had contributed to European cohesion. Current discussions about the energy crisis should make it possible successfully to put forward the European standpoint in Washington. Relations between Europe and the United States must be good. But there are interests specific to France and to Europe, and one of the guidelines of French foreign policy is the solidarity of interest between France and Europe.

Crew of the France to fight on from land

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Oct 10 After a stormy general meeting this morning on board the liner France, which returned to its usual dock at Le Havre yesterday evening, the crew occupying her voted to go ashore by a show of hands. Only a security force of 40 men remained on board.

£1,500m plane deal to replace Nato fighter affected by politics and alleged corruption

M Dassault denies bribing Dutch MPs

From Charles Hargrove Paris, Oct 10 M Marcel Dassault, the French aircraft manufacturer and designer of the Mirage jet fighter, has categorically denied that he had ever attempted to influence Dutch MPs to press their Government to purchase his Mirage F1-M53 combat aircraft.

day by two Dutch liberal newspapers, Het Vaderland, of the Hague, and Algemeen Dagblad of Amsterdam. They alleged that 18 months ago representatives of the firm had offered bribes to two MPs to back the Mirage. The two parliamentarians have in the meantime confirmed in a letter to the president of the Dutch Lower House that such offers had been made to them.

The Dassault Breguet firm, of which he is the principal shareholder, added in a statement today that it had complete confidence that the Dutch Minister of Justice will shed full light on the truth of the MPs' statements, and hoped to have the opportunity to be confronted with those who had accused it of corrupt practices.

EEC asked to supply wheat for India

From Roger Burlingame Brussels, Oct 10 In its biggest single food aid proposal to the EEC's Council of Ministers, the European Commission has formally suggested that the Community should send a million tons of wheat to the famine-threatened state of India.

Free-for-all in world food condemned

From Our Own Correspondent Rome, Oct 10 Dr A. H. Boerma, Director General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, said here tonight that the present situation should finally have made clear to all concerned that any purist concept of international free trade in food was dangerously outdated.

The poorer developing countries which were facing crop deficits and serious balance of payments difficulties could not be left to compete in a free-for-all scramble for basic food supplies where cash was preferred to credit.

in the past two years was again deteriorating and now grave. Immediate action should be taken and in the year ahead there should be an all-out drive to increase the production of food grains in all parts of the world.

Four Italians accused of plotting political murders

Rome, Oct 10 - Italy's recently formed antiterrorism police squad has arrested four right wingers on charges of plotting to kill leading Italian politicians as a prelude to a coup d'etat.

Lava pours again from Mount Etna

Catania, Oct 10 - Mount Etna erupted early this morning, spewing out large quantities of thick lava from a fissure in its north-west flank.

Nobel Prize goes to pioneers in biology

From Roger Choate Stockholm, Oct 10 The Royal Carolice Institute today awarded the 1974 Nobel Prize in Medicine to three scientists at the Rockefeller Institute in New York, whose research led to the creation of modern cell biology.

Senator sounds out chances of a Fanfani Cabinet

From Our Own Correspondent Rome, Oct 10 President Leone today gave Senator Giovanni Spadolini, the leading officer of the Sec, an exploratory mission to study more closely the attitudes of the various political parties to the problem of providing the country with a new Government.

EEC asked to supply wheat for India

Of this the Commission recommends that 300,000 tons should be an outright gift - half from Community stocks and half from the member states. The remaining 700,000 tons would have to be purchased by the Indians on the open market, but the Community would pay for the cost of transport, amounting to perhaps \$60m (£25m).

SACRIFICE

This is a time of crisis for the world. The British people have always responded well during times of crisis.

Sacrifice is not unknown, in our country. We who write this are qualified to raise one aspect; millions have, for many years past, made sacrifices by supporting Britain's numerous charities. These sacrifices established our hospitals and many of the services now taken for granted.

The sacrifices, already being made by a large number of people for the work of Help the Aged, vary from the pensioner's 50p to help those poorer than himself, to those giving voluntary personal service up to a value of £1,000 each per annum.

What now? Is Britain to expect that for a time the average standard of living for the U.K. may fall back to that of, say, a few years ago? Then, please, the old age pensioners should still be enabled to buy the same food, warmth and bare necessities as at the date their state pension was last lived.

previous earnings. Nor is it likely that many will see the better times which are coming after this crisis - particularly those who are old enough to have lived through what were in fact far worst periods, i.e. the last two world wars.

Whatever the government, funds will be needed to maintain the value of the pension and to provide the loans, the subsidies, necessary for housing lonely and necessitous aged. Help the Aged enters into the matter because voluntary donations are essential to generate such housing work for the needy - £5 provides approximately £100 worth of housing thanks to official loans it releases.

We ask landowners, builders and architects, surveyors and trade unions. We appeal for sacrifice and need land at concessionary prices, please. We need builders who will sacrifice profit. We also need to ask others what they could do to speed production and keep costs down.

We ask all readers. First, we thank all who are already helping the aged and ask those who are not doing so if they will consider making a financial sacrifice. Are YOU willing to take a share in this great work? Could YOU give £150 to name a flat, or send £2 to India to restore the sight of an eye, or do YOU know someone who will give £5,000 to name a whole block of flats in almost any part of the U.K.? Or again, can you provide any of the kind of voluntary help set out below?

Please send donations urgently now to: Help the Aged, Room T3, 8 Denman Street, London W1A 2AP.

Ways in which you can help.

- 455 WILL ADOPT A GRANNY - elderly, destitute old women need someone who can give them a little love and care for a year. Write: Help the Aged, Room T3, 8 Denman Street, London W1A 2AP.
46 WILL REPAIR - a stone hatch roof in Africa or Asia. It's a job that means more than a job. It means life. Write: Help the Aged, Room T3, 8 Denman Street, London W1A 2AP.
150 NAMES A FLAT in memory of a loved one. Write: Help the Aged, Room T3, 8 Denman Street, London W1A 2AP.
45300 WILL SEND - specially equipped Land Rover ambulance to transport. Write: Help the Aged, Room T3, 8 Denman Street, London W1A 2AP.
460 PROVIDES - a well and a pump for a small village with no proper water supply. Write: Help the Aged, Room T3, 8 Denman Street, London W1A 2AP.
45 OVERSEAS - can provide extra nourishing food for 50 old people. Write: Help the Aged, Room T3, 8 Denman Street, London W1A 2AP.
45 WILL SEND VITAL - supplements food and medical aid to a small community for 2 months. Write: Help the Aged, Room T3, 8 Denman Street, London W1A 2AP.
420 PROVIDES 400 WORTH - of housing in Great Britain thanks to loans it releases. Write: Help the Aged, Room T3, 8 Denman Street, London W1A 2AP.
45 WILL PAY FOR 10 - elderly people to receive a copy of 'Your new year for a year and a day' from our volunteer writers who distribute it. Write: Help the Aged, Room T3, 8 Denman Street, London W1A 2AP.
WE WANT HELP - with voluntary service. Write: Help the Aged, Room T3, 8 Denman Street, London W1A 2AP.
46 TO 400 COULD PAY - for the cost of an appeal which can yield much benefit for the elderly. Write: Help the Aged, Room T3, 8 Denman Street, London W1A 2AP.
TO VOLUNTEERS - in any part of the U.K. who have initiated or managed local appeals or would like to do so. Write: Help the Aged, Room T3, 8 Denman Street, London W1A 2AP.
TO PART-TIME - secretaries, Correspondents, administrative or clerical helpers. Write: Help the Aged, Room T3, 8 Denman Street, London W1A 2AP.
TO RETIRED - auditors, accountants and solicitors. Write: Help the Aged, Room T3, 8 Denman Street, London W1A 2AP.
TO PUBLIC SPIRITED - ladies or business-women who can initiate a gift shop. Write: Help the Aged, Room T3, 8 Denman Street, London W1A 2AP.

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'A' LEVEL AND AFTER. A STUDY OF SIXTH-FORMERS AND THEIR ASPIRATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION. All over Britain sixth-formers are busy considering whether to apply to universities and polytechnics. Fewer are doing so, and more are deciding to work rather than be on unemployed B.A. in 1978. To find the answer to this and many other questions, The Times Higher Education Supplement is monitoring the progress of 50 sixth-formers over the next year - charting their progress, their frustrations and their attitudes as they strive towards their chosen careers. The findings will be published regularly in The Times Higher Education Supplement. The first article appears in this week's issue. Also: Is the quality of students declining? An N.O.P. poll of academics. What is an educated man now? by George Steiner. THE TIMES Higher Education SUPPLEMENT Out today, price 10p.

كلمات الأهل

PORT



Oosterhuis plays out from under the trees on the seventeenth fairway at Wentworth yesterday.

The day the thunder clapped for Jacklin

Peter Ryde by Correspondent
Jacklin will play Jerry and Tony Jacklin will see Hale Irwin in the semi-final round of the Pirelli World Golf tournament at Wentworth today.

It was a great rot-stopper, and his 33rd hole against his opponent... The better known clay court festivals of Paris and Rome were more than satisfied if the men to reach the last eight were those who have done so here.

After lunch, when he made his victory, he hit all the greens at the long holes, four of them with fairway woods and the other two with a four-iron and a two-iron.

Second Worplesdon win for Mrs Birley and Glading

John Woodcock
The winners have a wonderfully consistent record in this tournament, having won in 1970, before Mrs Birley was married, and reached the later stages any number of times.

escaped them at the tenth, 12th and 13th—as through any berics on the part of the opposition; but the Thornhills squandered an advantage off the 14th and with long putts for a birdie at the 15th Mrs Birley closed the door.

down, Beverley Lewis and Caplan the 15th and 16th after being four down. Had Mrs Thornhill not holed from 10 feet on the 17th for the half she needed it would have been back to one with Mrs Lewis and Caplan breathing fire and brimstone.

Students delay mixing a powerful brew

Peter Marson
Yet, Warlow mistakenly led his forwards in a march on the town, and to the one area where they were not to be seen was the town of Cambridge.

Warfield, Warfield, too, had been at the root of the University's second try before half time by Thomas Brennan for P. J. Jones, the University's law breakers had had their knuckles rapped by the referee.

Tongan forward suspended for one match
Fa'Alao Tupi, the Tongan lock forward who was sent off for punching an opponent at Newport on Wednesday, has been suspended for one match by the Welsh Rugby Union's disciplinary committee.

Wentworth back in training

Peter West by Correspondent
London Welsh captain—he let it be known he would be stepping down from the job at the end of April. Geoffrey Evans, another British Lion, is the new club skipper.

the summer, entered into matrimony and in the past month or two has been appearing on Sunday for the football Showbiz. London Welsh, having fallen from the highest estate in the past two years, would be relieved to see Taylor back on the field.

Scots for Italy
The Scottish League have accepted an invitation to play the Italian League in Italy on December 30. The Scottish team will be drawn from the second division.

Tennis

Vilas may soon establish himself as the world's top man on clay

From Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent
Madrid, Oct 10
The better known clay court festivals of Paris and Rome were more than satisfied if the men to reach the last eight were those who have done so here.

both from Sheffield—Taylor and Susan Mappin, who was beaten 6-0, 6-2 by the top seed, Helga Masthoff. The German is so cute and flexible in her use of the racket head that Miss Mappin always had difficulty in anticipating her shots.

India aware of the rules

New Delhi, Oct 10.—Mr Raj Khanna, secretary of the All India Lawn Tennis Association, said today that South Africa should not have been allowed into this year's Davis Cup competition as it was known some countries would refuse to play them.

Australian tour for six young players

The Lawn Tennis Association will send six of their best youngsters on a winter tour to Australia, provided the players agree to make themselves available for Britain's international tours over the summer months.

Tennis

TOYKO (Japan Open) Third round: M. Matsuda (Japan) beat S. Shimizu (Japan) 6-3, 6-4. S. Shimizu (Japan) beat M. Matsuda (Japan) 6-3, 6-4.

Law Report October 10 1974

Commissioner asked to report on police evidence
Regina v Sergeant
Before Lord Justice Lawton, Lord Justice Scarman and Mr Justice Dunn

Tennis

Queen's Bench Division
Johnston and Another v Secretary of State for the Environment and Another
Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice Milmo and Mr Justice Ackner

Queen's Bench Division

Enforcement notices: when land owner is not affected
Johnston and Another v Secretary of State for the Environment and Another
Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice Milmo and Mr Justice Ackner

Football

Revie calls upon Banks and Eastham

Grndon Bank and George Eastham, former England internationals, have been called upon by Do Revie to play a part in England's football future. The football pair will be in charge of England's players for the European Under-23 championship match against Czechoslovakia at Selhurst Park on October 29.

Australian tour for six young players

The Lawn Tennis Association will send six of their best youngsters on a winter tour to Australia, provided the players agree to make themselves available for Britain's international tours over the summer months.

Today's fixtures

THIRD DIVISION: Southend United v Tranmere Rovers; Watford v Aldershot. FOURTH DIVISION: Northampton Town v Stockport County; Southend v Chesham.

Court of Appeal

Commissioner asked to report on police evidence
Regina v Sergeant
Before Lord Justice Lawton, Lord Justice Scarman and Mr Justice Dunn

Queen's Bench Division

Enforcement notices: when land owner is not affected
Johnston and Another v Secretary of State for the Environment and Another
Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice Milmo and Mr Justice Ackner

Wood loses 12lb

John Wood, the Leicester heavyweight, has taken off 12lb and will use a light-heavyweight. Wood, 23, a former ABA heavyweight champion, lost three of his professional contests.

Badminton

JAKARTA: World Invitation tournament. P. Sabatiani (Thailand) beat N. Rajoo (GB), 15-12, 15-12, 15-12.

Scots for Italy

The Scottish League have accepted an invitation to play the Italian League in Italy on December 30. The Scottish team will be drawn from the second division.

OVERSEAS

US military chief takes pride in war airlift to Israel and urges European facilities for future ones

From Fred Emery Washington, Oct 10 The hope that any future American airlift to Israel could be refuelled at United States bases in Europe was expressed today by General George Brown, the new Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Heard and other European leaders in cold shouldering Israel in order, he felt, to pander to the Arabs. Had Portugal not agreed to the use of the Lajes bases on the Azores the Americans believe they would have been hard pressed to help Israel. The CS giant cargo aircraft could make the distance, with mid-air refuelling, but its payload would have been much reduced.

However, General Brown said he knew nothing of the reported 151 new missile silos contained in the same story. If they had been built, he suggested, it constituted a violation of the first of the Salt agreements. The general, in turn, disclosed that he had discussed the possibility of Mr Nixon, as he faced impeachment, giving an improper order to the military establishment without his or the Defence Secretary's knowledge.

Mr Denktash to discuss refugee issue in London

Nicosia, Oct 10.—Mr Rauf Denktash, the Turkish Cypriot leader, said today he would soon visit London to discuss the Turkish refugee problem with the British Government. He was speaking after a visit to Turkish Cypriot refugee camps set up on the British sovereign base at Akrotiri, near Limassol. More than 3,000 Turkish Cypriots have been living there in tents for the past two months.

Jungle massacre of Brazilians

Brasilia, Oct 8.—An expedition of Brazilian ethnologists has been massacred by a tribe of Waimiri-Atonaris Indians it was trying to pacify, it was learnt today at the headquarters of the Indian Foundation here. The exact number of victims was not known, but two members of the expedition escaped and gave the alarm, the foundation said. The massacre occurred between Manaus and Caracari.

Japanese protest over visit by US carrier

Yokosuka, Oct 10.—About 900 pacifists and leftwingers demonstrated today when the United States aircraft carrier Midway returned to its Yokosuka base at the height of the row over allegations that nuclear weapons are being brought into Japanese ports. Meanwhile opposition parties threatened to strengthen their campaigns against the United States military presence in Japan and against President Ford's visit on November 18.

Party said the Midway's return trampled down Japan's three-principle policy of not possessing, manufacturing or landing nuclear weapons on Japanese territory. The moderate, anti-communist opposition party, the Democratic Socialists, also criticized the port call for spreading fear among the Japanese over nuclear weapons. It said that the government should refuse to allow the aircraft carrier to enter its base until "the truth" was made known about Rear-Admiral Gene Laroque's disclosures before Congress on September 10.

Wreck of Spanish galleon discovered

San Diego, California, Oct 10.—The remains of a seventeenth century Spanish galleon have been found off the coast of one of the channel islands in southern California, Dr James Moriarty of the university of San Diego has disclosed.—Reuter.

Abnormal weather warns Russians

Moscow, Oct 10.—A mass of warm air from the Mediterranean is giving Moscow and central Russia its warmest October for 100 years. Temperatures rose during the past few days to a record 68°F to 72°F.—AP.



Police arresting a youth in Boston where attempts to achieve racial integration in the schools by busing have led to riots in both white and black areas.

Dancer incident endangers Mills career

From Fred Emery Washington, Oct 10 Mr Wilbur Mills, the well-known Democrat, was expected later today to issue a statement concerning his alleged involvement in a drunken incident with a striptease dancer. His congressional assistant, Mr Gene Goss, has rendered cooperative his earlier relay of Mr Mills' denial of being present, by stating that he would not challenge the park police statements.

The deputy police chief yesterday held a press conference to announce that Mr Mills had been driven home by the police early last Monday, with a face bloodstained from cuts, and apparently "intoxicated". His speeding car had been stopped near the Jefferson Memorial and during police questioning a woman companion had leapt into the tidal basin, an inlet of the Potomac river. She was rescued.

emerged from the park police briefings. The most damaging is that Mr Mills threatened to have the police on the spot demoted if they prevented his driving the rescued woman home. The police demurred and drove the woman to a mental hospital. The hospital released her shortly afterwards, disagreeing with the police that she was an "attempted suicide", as they reported. Other reports state that she is an Argentine working in Washington without permit. She and her husband live in the same luxury block of flats in Arlington, Virginia, as Mr Mills and his family.

Mrs Gandhi switches her Cabinet about

From Michael Hornsby Delhi, Oct 10 In an extensive and long-expected Cabinet reshuffle, Mrs Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, tonight moved Mr Sarwan Singh, the veteran Foreign Minister, to the Defence Ministry and replaced him with Mr Y. B. Chavan, hitherto Minister of Finance. Mr Jagjivan Ram, formerly Defence Minister, was put in charge of agriculture and irrigation. Normally this might be regarded as a demotion, but Mrs Gandhi apparently felt that a strong and experienced minister was required to handle the difficult food situation.

There appeared to be little political significance to the changes, which rather reflected Mrs Gandhi's dislike of allowing any of her ministers to remain in one post for too long. Those who had hoped for a purge of ministers facing allegations of corruption were disappointed. The only new member of the Cabinet is Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma, hitherto president of the ruling Congress Party, who was given the communications portfolio. His place as party president was expected to be taken by Mr D. K. Barooah, formerly Minister for petroleum. Mrs Gandhi made a number of other changes at the non-cabinet level of ministers of state and deputy ministers. The new Cabinet is as follows: Prime Minister: Mrs Indira Gandhi. Foreign Minister: Mr Y. B. Chavan. Home Affairs: Mr Brahmananda Reddy. Finance: Mr C. Subramaniam. Agriculture and Irrigation: Mr Jagjivan Ram. Minister without portfolio: Mr Uma Shankar Dixit. Law and Justice: Mr N. S. Chhajer. Defence: Mr V. K. Mehta. Health: Mr L. N. Mishra. Shipping and Transport: Mr Kamalapati Birla. Industry and Civil Supplies: Mr T. A. T. Works and Housing and Parliamentary Affairs: Mr Bhanu Prasad. Education and Civil Aviation: Mr Raj Bahadur. Communications: Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma. Health and Family Planning: Dr Karan Singh.

Mariner survey shows Mercury escarpments

Pasadena, California, Oct 10.—The tiny spacecraft Mariner 10, circling the planet Mercury, has disclosed that Mercury's surface is scarred by huge escarpments not found elsewhere in the solar system, according to space scientists here. The Mariner photographs showed Mercury has a Swiss cheese-like surface of craters. But what intrigued scientists were the giant scarps, some of them two miles high and hundreds of miles long, suggesting that a compression had fractured Mercury's surface at some stage.—Reuter.

African unity leader held in Addis Ababa

Addis Ababa, Oct 10.—Ethiopia's military rulers have arrested the head of the Organization of African Unity's political department, Mr Samuel Alemahetu, an Ethiopian, was among 21 people whose arrests were announced today in an armed forces statement. Those arrested, including two women, are accused of plotting to prevent the overthrow last month of former Emperor Haile Selassie. The arrested include the former president and former Speaker of the lower chamber of Parliament, three senators and a colonel from the royal bodyguard.—Reuter.

Archbishop alleges threats

Jerusalem, Oct 10.—Mgr Hilarion Goucel, the Greek-Catholic Archbishop, today told the court trying him for arms smuggling that an Israeli secret service agent used threats of death and promises of freedom to get an incriminating statement from him. The defence contended that the agent told the prelate he would be killed if he refused to make a confession—but would not be arrested if he gave a full admission.

claimed that the agent's name was Ibrahim Sarur. Later Mr Gabriel Bach, the state attorney, told the district court that a Syrian secret service agent did use the cover name of Ibrahim Sarur. Today's session centred on the admissibility of the statement, purportedly made by the prelate to police interrogators. The Syrian-born archbishop, who is 52, is spiritual leader of more than 4,500 Greek-Catholics in Melkites in Jerusalem and the West Bank of Jordan.—Reuter.

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The Corolla 1200 DL Saloon £1264

Almost every day in the papers you read about car prices going up. And up. The car you could once easily afford is now becoming an effort. You'll be pleased to hear Toyota prices are still low. Compare them with other cars on your shopping list to prove our point. Take the Corolla saloon. It offers you probably more than any other saloon in its class—for just £1264. That price includes everything: reclining front seats (with integral head restraints), push-

As well as the saloon and estate, the Corolla range includes a sporty coupe. The Corolla Coupe's engine has two twin-choke carburettors that put the bhp (SAE) up to 83, and top speed up to 95. An Autocar Road Test on this model gave 43.9 mpg at a constant 50 mph. The Coupe features all the standard equipment of the saloon. In the column next to this advertisement you'll find a list of Toyota dealers. Give the nearest one to you a call—he'll be more than happy to bring the Toyota of your choice to your home. He'll also tell you about the special insurance rates for Toyota owners.



The Corolla Coupe £1413

Reliability. The 1166cc Corolla engine has a 5 main-bearing crankshaft for smoother performance right up the rev range. Smooth operation also means longer engine life—and better fuel economy. **Performance.** Both the saloon and estate have top speeds of 88 mph and their wide-track stability and smooth gear change make them exceptionally enjoyable to drive: 0-50 mph—10.6 seconds. **Economy.** Up to 45 mpg on two-star petrol—without really trying.



The Corolla Estate £1337

button radio with pop-up antenna, two-speed wipers, electric washers, cigar lighter, hazard warning lights, flow-through ventilation, fitted carpets, front disc brakes, radial tyres, tinted glass all round. (Automatic gearbox optional).

The Corolla 1200 DL Auto-Saloon £1376 The Crown Estate £2734 The Corona £1716 The Celica £1722 The Carina £1569

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STAVING OFF FAMINE

The EEC Commission in Brussels yesterday took two decisions. The first, following the Americans, was to limit its export of grain in face of an estimated world shortfall of fifty to sixty million tons of cereals this year. The second was in response to the needs of India where famine conditions are already present in some states and are likely to worsen during the next two months even if the autumn harvest is better than forecasts have suggested. The Commission recommends that 300,000 tons should go as a gift and a further 700,000 tons should be made available for purchase by the Indian Government.

The decisions to limit exports and to help India are both welcome in what is now acknowledged to be a critical situation. A bare outline of world supply and demand in cereals may easily be given. The surplus exporting countries are the United States, Canada and Australia. (Latin America had a surplus in the nineteen-sixties but internal demand has now outstripped the supply.) The countries that most need to call upon this surplus are India and Bangladesh. To name these two countries does not disregard the many others that have lately suffered famine conditions but in most other parts of the world consumption of meat and eggs is higher than in South Asia

where cereals provide almost all the diet. Moreover the population of India and Bangladesh that is threatened far outnumbers all other potential sufferers put together.

The present critical state of the world cereal surplus may also be simply illustrated. Whereas throughout most of the past decade the available stocks held by the surplus countries fluctuated between 60 and 80 million tons, consumption of sixty million tons a year has since fallen so that in 1973 stocks averaged only thirty-seven million tons. The Commission estimates that in the current year are estimated at no more than twenty-seven million tons. Hence President Ford's action in stopping a privately negotiated deal with the Soviet Union at a time when the Americans realized they must reassess the situation so that they could meet their obligations on a global basis.

The guidelines under consideration in Washington reject an arbitrary rationing system. The Americans will consult their old customers whose needs will be given priority, but will question any excessive purchases that might be used other than for the needs of that purchaser or that would otherwise disturb world market prices. This means ascertaining what the customers need what they order: in the case of the Soviet deal this information was evidently not fully provided.

As one American official put it, the aim of the guidelines to be promulgated will be to provide a check from the selling end as to whether or not the truth has been told by the buying side.

Such guidelines should be beneficial to deficit countries such as India and Bangladesh. The stories coming from some Indian states are already grim enough. Though she dismisses some of them Mrs Gandhi admits that things are "extremely difficult" and that India will have to import far more grain than the planners had foreseen a year ago. But as always it is self-help that matters as much if lives are to be saved. India has suffered from a cruel combination of flood and drought, as has Bangladesh. In neither country is there any remaining of last year's reserves. But how short are they? Mrs Gandhi has been pleading for an end to hoarding by big farmers and traders who see prices rising all the time. Open market prices in India offer the smuggler in Bangladesh ample opportunity and much use has been and is being made of it. Even without this illegal traffic the Indian Government always faces difficulty with grain surplus states being unwilling to shift supplies to states most in need. The need for control is even more urgent in the deficit countries than it is in the exporting countries which provide the world with its surplus.

BUSING IS NOT FOR BOSTON

The neighbourhood school has a special place in American hopes and affections. Parents who may not have the benefit of much education themselves, whose lives may be circumscribed by low wages and poor social conditions, still see the local school as the one chance their children can have of enjoying a better life than they themselves have had. School is in that sense the gateway to the American dream.

It is not surprising, therefore, that busing touches a sensitive nerve. The present trouble in Boston has its local character, of course, but it shows that conflict over schooling is not confined to the southern United States. It can happen anywhere, when people feel their children's rights are in jeopardy: not so long ago it fired the anger of the Jewish community in Brooklyn (and American Jews as a whole are firmly liberal in their racial sympathies) against their black neighbours.

The trouble in Boston stems, as usual, from the gap between federal directives and state implementation. A federal judge has found the city's schools to be racially segregated and ordered that they be desegregated by all available means, including transporting children from one area

to another. The Boston school committee, all-white and, no doubt, predominantly Roman Catholic, took the decision badly and tried to fight it. In Boston, as in other American cities, the white population has moved out to the suburbs. The proportion of blacks within the central area has risen to 16.17 per cent. The imbalance has been accentuated by the fact that many parents in the centre send their children to Roman Catholic schools. In consequence, nearly 40 per cent of the children in Boston's public schools are blacks or Puerto Ricans—which helps to explain the judge's decision on desegregation.

Busing causes strong feelings. Few white parents can feel anything but anger and resentment if their child has to be whisked away from home in the morning and bused half way across town to another, alien school, where the standards are in all probability much lower; or, the other way round, if their local school is invaded by a crowd of children whose capacity for learning (through no fault of their own) is much less and who, anyway, live and play in a distant part of the city. This is not so much a racial problem, though it comes out that way, as a straightforward concern for the welfare of their own families.

The next step is violence. It is, on one side, the relatively large population of "poor whites" which suffers when these methods are used to alleviate the disadvantages of the urban blacks; and on the other side, the black population itself feels once again that it is being used, and that nothing is being done to tackle the basic disadvantages of the ghetto. Busing looks like a cheap way of saving money instead of improving the schools in the black areas.

The mayor of Boston, Mr Kevin White, is a capable man but he does not have authority over the school system. In the event it has been impossible for the municipal authority to control the issue. State police are now protecting those children, not too many it seems, who are braving the hazards of going to school in new areas where the local people, whether black or white, are hostile to them. Each community has been retaliating in attacks upon the other and in general rioting. It seems evident, however important the principle involved, that busing in Boston will not work. What is needed is an approach more sensitive to local conditions, based on bringing up to standard all those schools which are for whatever reason not satisfactory to the parents concerned.

LOST COUNTRY MANSIONS

Under a colonnade whose pillars seem about to tumble around the spectators' ears, the Victoria and Albert Museum's new exhibition "The Destruction of the Country House" displays hundreds of photographs of mansions lost for ever. It is a melancholy record of the frailty of bricks and mortar and the vicissitudes of ostentation. More pediments, pilasters, cupolas and machicolations have fallen than it is easy to suppose there ever to have been. But the exhibition cites them less in an elegiac spirit than in one of warning: it asks how many of the odes that survive may not go the same way.

Limiting its record to large buildings "of heavy or importance", the museum estimates that 1,400 country houses have been demolished since 1920, at an average rate of one every two weeks, and that fewer than 2,000 such houses remain in England, Scotland and Wales today. The rate of destruction has fluctuated, and for all Dr Roy Strong's urgency, it is in fact almost as slow at present as it has ever been. It was in the 1930s, when

the whole way of life that the country house represents suffered profound changes, and many owners could not find the resources to restore the accumulated neglect of the war years that the greatest losses occurred.

Since then legal penalties have been instituted to prevent owners from demolishing or altering buildings of interest without permission, official aid has become available towards a proportion of the cost of repairs, and a more active and informed public opinion has made sure that nothing of worth is lost without a struggle. Some owners have been enterprising in converting their estates into profitable, if sometimes garish, centres of entertainment. But only a few country houses can survive in their way by such means. The years of relative prosperity that have interrupted the decline may in retrospect be seen only to have been a respite. Even in recent years local councils have often been reluctant to use their powers to compel owners to keep their houses in repair because in

the last resort the owner may demand that the council takes the place off his hands. Death and capital gains tax already fall heavily on owners, quite apart from the possibility of a wealth tax to come.

The original social function and economic foundation of the country house have largely ceased to exist. The exhibition rightly lays stress on the beauty of the phenomenon as a whole—house, furnishings, park and community—and on how much is lost if only the shell of a building survives, converted to some institutional use, as council offices or a museum. But the Jamaican bloom of an original milieu is an even harder thing to maintain than the fabric, and for many country houses, survival in a different age must imply different functions—which need not always exclude there being homes as well. But not many would survive even on these terms without continuing official appreciation of their value, and policies in respect of taxation and subsidy designed to make it possible for them to do so.

The money mirage

From Mr John Haycraft
Sir, Ironically, one of the few groups with a financial interest in inflationary wage rises is Government. Of the miners' £100 million increase, at least £30 million goes back in direct taxation. So does approximately a third of the nurses' pay rise of £130 million. Because direct taxation has ever been accurately adjusted to inflation, the citizen automatically pays a bigger proportion of his income as money sinks in value.

The electorate is then expected to vote for the party which pours out most bribes—no food subsidies for everyone, lower mortgage rates even for the rich, and grants to industry. It is rather like having one's pocket picked and then being given Christmas presents paid for by part of the proceeds.

Until recently, income tax was a "left-wing" measure designed to tax the rich. Who, however, an individual earning £25 a week forges as much as £52 all told, it is more an instrument for chastising the poor. At least those in higher income brackets have a substantial sum left—usually enough to allow them to pay their tax accountants.

One of the greatest dangers of the present system is the "money mirage" it produces. People apply for jobs at salaries they will never get and ask for pay rises, a third of which they will never get. Particularly at lower income levels, a feeling of being cheated results, particularly as it is the employer who actually deducts the tax.

Is it not worth considering a system similar to that in France with higher indirect taxes and less direct taxation at lower income levels? In France, it certainly gives people an incentive to export and allows a man to feel that much of what he earns is his own to be spent as he wishes.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HAYCRAFT,
Director General,
International House,
40 Shaftesbury Avenue, W1.
October 4.

to which 85 states are parties, binds them to take steps to eradicate chattel slavery, serfdom, debt bondage, pseudo-adoption and servile forms of marriage.

The working group now approved has neither the funds, the staff nor the authority to seek evidence for itself. It will rely on the realized agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The author of the past two United Nations reports on slavery, Dr Mohamed Awad, complained that his only sources of positive information were the NGOs, and it is hardly surprising that governments are unwilling to publicize infractions of the Slavery Convention and leads warranting investigation. We must expect this to happen again with regard to the submission of evidence to the working group of experts which is due to meet in August 1975.

For this reason the Anti-Slavery Society would like to appeal for information and leads warranting investigation. Naturally sources will not be disclosed without their permission.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK MONTGOMERY,
Secretary,
The Anti-Slavery Society,
60 Weymouth Street, W1.
October 8.

the last resort the owner may demand that the council takes the place off his hands. Death and capital gains tax already fall heavily on owners, quite apart from the possibility of a wealth tax to come.

The original social function and economic foundation of the country house have largely ceased to exist. The exhibition rightly lays stress on the beauty of the phenomenon as a whole—house, furnishings, park and community—and on how much is lost if only the shell of a building survives, converted to some institutional use, as council offices or a museum. But the Jamaican bloom of an original milieu is an even harder thing to maintain than the fabric, and for many country houses, survival in a different age must imply different functions—which need not always exclude there being homes as well. But not many would survive even on these terms without continuing official appreciation of their value, and policies in respect of taxation and subsidy designed to make it possible for them to do so.

Evidence of slavery

From Col J. R. P. Montgomery
Sir, The United Nations have approved the appointment of a working group of experts to study reports of violations of the Supplementary Convention on Slavery (1956) and of the traffic in persons and to make recommendations. The convention,

Alleviating job monotony

From Mr Alasdair Clayre
Sir, Sir Keith Joseph writes (October 1): "It has been the aim of technological effort to replace monotonous repetitive muscular work by activity demanding greater skills, mental and physical. The process is still continuing."

Whatever may be true of the early Stone Age, of the last two centuries this is at best only half the truth. "Technological effort" has no "aim" of its own: it is guided and financed by particular people, and the main aim of those who have directed it over the past two centuries has necessarily been given our society's criteria of economic profit—the production of more goods at lower cost. Where this has been attainable by jobs with more skill and variety, what Sir Keith says is correct; where it has not—over the main area of mass production since the late eighteenth century—there have been created jobs which are intensely monotonous and repetitive. Both processes are still continuing.

Those who have directed "technological effort"—in East and West alike—have not in general done the jobs they have created. Perhaps this is the main problem. Or perhaps the difficulty is that it does not pay individual firms to improve their most irreplaceable product—the lives of those who work for them—except in very limited circumstances; since productivity and satisfaction in work show no clear correlation.

As the benefits of such improvements are so great, but individual firms do not stand to reap them, this looks like a classic case for government intervention. Trade unions at a local level should undoubtedly be the main channels for any action, but they cannot locally provide either the information or the economic context in which such improvements alone. Responsibility rests with Parliament and the political parties.

If nothing is done, young people quite possibly will in time come to abstain from repetitive jobs and create "voluntary unemployment" as they did in Sweden unless they are kept at a low level of education in work whatever machinery happens to be produced by technological change. Surely neither alternative is acceptable.

Sir Keith makes one perfectly fair point when he writes: "What may seem monotonous to an intellectual often seems otherwise to someone else." Intellectuals can sometimes make mistakes by assuming that others feel exactly as they do. But they can make even greater mistakes by assuming that people placed in conditions they would regard as unbearable have none of the same feelings as themselves.

There is evidence from many who work in mass production that while a minority like the repetition a majority in many industries detest it. They do the jobs because they are for their families to live on, and under our present arrangements they cannot create better work. A heavy responsibility rests with those who can.

Yours sincerely,
ALASDAIR CLAYRE,
38 West Hill Court,
Millfield Lane, N6.

Electoral reform and the Liberals

From Professor Lord Kahn
Sir, I write this letter a few days before the general election, but clearly you will not wish to publish it until the day after. It is addressed to the Liberal Party.

Many people sympathize with their desire for representation in the House of Commons which more adequately reflects their support in the country. But their tragic error is to propose two alternative kinds of electoral reform, one of which are completely unacceptable.

The first is proportional representation, which involves the abandonment of the British concept of each MP closely linked to a reasonably small constituency. The second is the single transferable vote, which to most members of the electorate is quite unintelligible.

There is a third and very simple kind of electoral reform which the Liberals have apparently overlooked. It is the French system of having two general elections, one a week after the other. At the second election there are only two candidates—those two who obtained the most votes at the first election.

At the first election there would normally be no question of voters who are Liberal in sympathy voting for other candidates out of fear of wasting their votes, or of abstaining because it did not seem worth the trouble to turn out as a mere gesture. Their object would be to secure for the Liberal candidates at least the second place. A good Liberal turnout would be assured.

In many more constituencies the Liberal candidates would come out second if not at the head of the poll. After the second election there would be far more Liberal MPs.

It is possible that by the time that this letter is published, one or other of the two large parties will be called upon to form an operative Government. I suggest that the introduction of the electoral reform which I advocate be made a condition for such support.

Otherwise, the Liberal Party should insist that at the next general election the main plank in their platform will be this reform; and that if they are enabled to form a Government they will introduce this reform and then secure the dissolution of Parliament. Even if they were not put in general election, they would be extremely likely to be back in power in the next future. Neither of the other large parties, coming into power, would dare to secure the repeal of the new Reform Act, because such repeal would result in widespread resentment against them for putting party interests in front of democratic principles.

I am not a member of the Liberal Party, but I believe in democracy. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
KAHN,
King's College,
Cambridge,
October 6.

The last days of a patient

From Lord Platt
Sir, Of course the judgment was correct, the charge of murder proved, the sentence according to law. But I do hope that if I live to be senile, demented, incontinent, and a nuisance and expense to those who care for me, that if Sister McTavish is by then released, they will have the good sense to let me spend my last days on her ward.

Yours faithfully,
PLATT,
House of Lords,
October 8.

Trafalgar Square plans

From Mr Osbert Lancaster
Sir, Widespread interest, not untinged with disquiet, has very properly been aroused by a recently announced proposal to redevelop the south-east corner of Trafalgar Square. The developers should have decided to put their scheme on public exhibition well in advance of demolition, rather than wait to spring a breathtaking surprise on a basking public at the last possible moment, as has happened all too frequently in the past, in a matter for congratulation; what, however, remains open to question is the propriety of mounding this public spirited piece of self exposure in the National Gallery.

It is inevitable that many visitors will leave with the impression that the proposed development has the blessing, if it is not actually sponsored by, the Trustees and must therefore have the backing of the Ministry of the Arts. In the absence of any alternative scheme, on display the assumption that this represents a fait accompli is likely to be widespread, and the fact that it is simply a propaganda exercise mounted by private enterprise will almost certainly be overlooked.

Those of us who most strongly supported the abolition of the entrance fee did not do so in order that the foyer of this great national collection should become the stamping ground for public relations firms.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
OSBERT LANCASTER,
Flat 2,
12 Eaton Square, SW1.

Britain and Poland

From the Polish Ambassador
Sir, I was quite surprised to learn from your paper (October 8) that "Poland does not accord relations with Britain the same degree of friendship as it does to those with other western countries".

One might wonder what kind of device was used to measure this "degree of friendship" between our two countries. The device which I would use to measure this friendship would be the same as that by which friendly relations are based, such as personal contacts between governments and political leaders, the volume of trade, knowledge of the other country's culture, and the like.

During the past two years or so a score of Polish politicians of ministerial rank visited Britain, including the Foreign Minister and the Ministers of Trade; the visits of the British Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary and other politicians to Poland are pending and we hope will take place in the near future.

Our trade with Britain, last year alone, increased by 30 per cent, and Poland is now the largest market for British goods among the socialist countries.

The number of Polish tourists visiting Britain is also growing and so is the knowledge in Poland of the English language and English literature. British tourists are, of course, always welcome in Poland, and our cultural, scientific and student exchanges are expanding.

The visit of Princess Alexandra to Cracow and Warsaw is significant for the development of our good relations.

Thus, as you see, "the degree of friendship" is quite high, and perhaps higher than with other countries. I wonder what can be the purpose of depicting Poland as being less friendly to us than we are to you, as if it were as good and friendly relations with any country as that country wishes to have with Poland.

Sincerely yours,
ARTUR STAREWICZ,
Polish Embassy,
47 Portland Place, W1.

The Katyn memorial

From Mr Quentin Morgan Edwards
Sir, One has the greatest sympathy for Major Soboniewski and Major Szadkowski (October 2). However, local objections to the proposed memorial have nothing to do with Poland, or for those massacred at Katyn, or for our most respected Polish community. I write as a resident who has been much concerned in the matter and whose windows overlook St Luko's gardens.

It is not the case, as you oppose the memorial, that the local people: particularly those who live in the six-hundred Trust flats on the north side of St Luke's and to whom these gardens represent an oasis. The Tenants' Association of these flats is currently organising a protest and to have a 24-foot polished black granite obelisk (designed before the site was chosen) which would so totally dominate and disrupt one of the rare public open spaces in Chelsea. I cannot understand Mr Fitzgibbon's references to trees; the plans so far presented show that the memorial and its intended surroundings would occur about one-third of the width of the gardens.

The siting of the memorial at St Luke's is opposed by the Chelsea Society, the Victorian Society, the Old Chelsea Preservation Society and by the two local residents' associations, as well as the vast majority of the community. There is considerable anger and resentment that the council should have offered this site, for whatever purpose, without any local consultation despite the fact that it is in a conservation area.

Lord Barnaby's final sentence (October 2) seems to indicate a determination to impose the memorial on a community who have no desire for it and who would have to live with it day by day. I am quite sure that the Poles who have contributed to the fund would not consider this a proper conclusion to a very dreadful chapter of their history.

Mr Fitzgibbon's letter (September 30) would have been more comprehensive if he had mentioned the fact, as was stated at the Consistory Court, that his committee had previously been offered two alternative sites. Although it is not directly our affair, many people have voiced the opinion that the money raised could be used in a less negative manner. These suggestions include Poles, one of whom lives in St Luke's Street and who is strongly opposed to the present scheme. Surely the Rev Snooth's suggestion must commend itself as a positive way of honouring the memory of those murdered at Katyn?

Yours faithfully,
QUENTIN MORGAN EDWARDS,
19 St Luko's Street,
Chelsea, SW3

Poets' Corner

From Mr Ian Parsons
Sir, We have recently read a lot in the press of tributes being paid to the late W. H. Auden, and about the unveiling of a tablet to him in Westminster Abbey. These tributes, however well deserved, revive the question that has been in many people's minds for some time, which is why, in such posthumous honours have been accorded to the late C. Day Lewis.

Nobody in his senses would claim that the Poets' Corner only enshrines "good" poets (it has long commemorated numerous indifferent writers) so that this cannot be a question of the relative poetic merits of Auden and Day Lewis. Many good judges consider that the latter's poetry matured and developed in a way Auden's did not, but be that as it may, the fact remains that Day Lewis not only preceded Auden as Professor of Poetry at Oxford, but in due course became Poet Laureate—which Auden never was.

In the latter connection, some will think that Auden's long residence in America, from the spring of 1939 to see the fact, means an expatriate, and thus hors concours. There for some doubly strange, that Abbey honours should be conferred upon him while the memory of his lifelong friend and fellow-poet remains officially neglected.

Yours faithfully,
IAN PARSONS,
Jurgens Corner,
Kingston,
Lewes, Sussex.

The taxman cometh

From Mr Paul Paget
Sir, Many tax payers will sympathize with Mr William Douglas-Homo (October 5) particularly when, as has just happened to me, one of his highwayman demands, with threats of accruing interest if not promptly settled, the total capital gain on the eventual proceeds from a sale of property. I have had to pay for the purchase price to be paid by instalments over a period of years.

When the property in question represents the savings of working life and the relevant contract has another eight years of expected inflation to run, the hardship is obvious.

Pay as you earn, OK. Pay when you've earned it but have not yet received the cash, extortion—or so it seems to me.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL PAGET,
Templewood,
Northrepps,
Nr Cromer, Norfolk,
October 7.

British Ally

From Mr Horace White
Sir, The newspaper British Ally was the "sent" to Russia during the war (special article, October 2): it was edited and published (in Russian) first in Kulishevsk and later in Moscow.

It appeared every Sunday and sold out instantly. Black market copies reached 20 times the cover price. Circulation was limited to 50,000 copies: it could have sold millions so eager were the Russian people to learn about Britain.

Yours sincerely,
HORACE WHITE, Editor British Ally, 142-46,
38 Leyborne Park,
Richmond, Surrey.

The money mirage

From Mr Brian Court-Mapping
Sir, I am disappointed to see that the Dean and Chapter of Westminster have succumbed to the practice of erecting cenotaph tablet memorials to the Abbey because I feel this diminishes the impact of those whose remains actually lie beneath their commemorative stones.

It is thrilling to know that the ashes of Purcell, Haedel, Dickes and Browning are really there, but similar memorials in people such as Auden (who wished to be buried elsewhere) seems less commendable, especially as their tributes suggest internment. Personally I would rather see a small memorial wall plaquo whose position in so sacred and historic a place as Westminster Abbey would be reward enough for those whose remains lie outside its precincts.

With respect,
BRIAN COURT-MAPPING,
The House, Minors, EC4.

Horse of the Year Show



Graham Fletcher and Tauna Dora: winners again at Wembley.

From clearing collecting ring to a clear round

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Graham Fletcher and Tauna Dora won the last of the Year Show on Wednesday night, scored again at Wembley yesterday, when they rode the national final...

Racing

Champion Stakes the target of strong attack from abroad

By Michael Phillips

It is already clear that a strong attack on the £50,000 Champion Stakes, due to be run at Newmarket next Saturday, can be expected from abroad...

Success not due to easy rides

By Brough Scott

Fred Jackson, of Tadworth Surrey, bought Peter Colles for his wife, Edith, at York's Ebor meeting and yesterday saw the colt return to a swampy Knaevs...

Royal Toss shows old determination

By Brough Scott

Royal Toss, who was beaten by three-quarters of a length in the 1972 Gold Cup, but had to miss the race last year because of lameness, showed all his old determination...

Rugby League

Dewsbury have warning about postponements

The executive committee of the Rugby League Council has issued a severe warning to Dewsbury as to their future conduct regarding postponed games...

Yachting

Jessenig wins heat for overall lead

Honolulu, Oct. 10.—Former world champion Eric Jessenig of Austria, won his third heat of the 1974 Toronto world rafterman championships at Waikiki yesterday...

Billy the Goat gets in the act again

By Michael Phillips

Billy the Goat, who helped Coup de Feu to become a star, is using his calming influence with the same effect on the champion gelding...

Coup de Feu runs in Washington race

By Michael Phillips

Duncan Sasse has accepted an invitation to run Coup de Feu in the Washington International, the five-year-old will also take his chance in the Champion Stakes at Newmarket if the going is good...

Mrs Coyne lifts the Plate and the prizes

By Michael Phillips

The Newmarket Town Plate was won yesterday by Bella Figura, ridden by Rosemary Coyne. Second was Robber Viking (Marie Tindler) and third Harriet Cash (Rosemary Mandocks)...

Haydock sponsors

By Michael Phillips

A race at Haydock Park on November 2 will be sponsored by the Pony Wine Co. They put up £2,000 for the race...

Baseball

Oakland to play Los Angeles in world series

Baltimore, Oct. 10.—Oakland Athletics dodgers in the world series yesterday by beating Baltimore Orioles 2-1 to win the American League...

Ice Hockey

Clive Lloyd to stay with Lancashire

Clive Lloyd will continue to play for Lancashire and that is the decision of the club...

Ascot programme

Table listing Ascot race programmes with details of race numbers, names, and times.

Lanark programme

Table listing Lanark race programmes with details of race numbers, names, and times.

Fakenham NH programme

Table listing Fakenham NH race programmes with details of race numbers, names, and times.

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Title for Griffith

Philadelphia.—Former world champion Eric Griffith, of the Virgin Islands, outpointed Tony Briscoe over 10 rounds and took away his North American middleweight title on a split decision...

Ascot selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

Under the hood, the horse is specially recommended, 3.5. 2.0. 3.35. 4.5. 5.0. 6.0. 7.0. 8.0. 9.0. 10.0.

Lanark selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

3.0. 4.0. 5.0. 6.0. 7.0. 8.0. 9.0. 10.0. 11.0. 12.0. 13.0. 14.0. 15.0.

Fakenham NH selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.15. 3.15. 4.15. 5.15. 6.15. 7.15. 8.15. 9.15. 10.15. 11.15. 12.15.

McQuare to decide

Whitewater and Worlington Town Rugby League clubs have agreed terms for Worlington's unscattered utility back, John McQuare, who is up for transfer at £2,750...

Cheltenham NH

Cheltenham NH race programmes with details of race numbers, names, and times.

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 unless London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN 240 1911
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
The Royal Opera, Sat. 8.30
The Royal Opera, Sat. 8.30

CONCERTS

SNAP MALTINGS
CLARENDON HALL
Champion Brass, Oct. 19
GIMMERTON COLLEGE BAND

THEATRES

PALLADIUM 437 7375
KEN DODD
KEN DODD
KEN DODD

RESTAURANTS

APPRODITUS
DINE AND DRINK
ALLAN STEWART

EXHIBITIONS

CHURCHILL CENTENARY EXHIBITION
ART EXHIBITIONS
ACHIN MOBLER LTD.

CINEMAS

OBEON MARBLE ARCH (735 2011/21)
OBEON 51, MARTINS LANE
OBEON 51, MARTINS LANE

THE ARTS

The haunted worlds of childhood

David Robinson

Spirit of the Beehive (aa) Mikis Theodorakis (u) Academy Two

Juggernaut (a) Leicester Square Theatre

Fred Wiseman Films Collegiate Theatre (Sundays)

Spirit of the Beehive, which won the Grand Prix of last year's San Sebastian Festival, is the first film of Victor Erice...

The setting is the naked and melancholy landscape of Segovia, in 1940. The war is over; but there are still fugitives on the run and the Civil Guard stays watchful in the mtn.

Juggernaut is a modern, lucid, and in a sense it is true, in that he has turned his music into a continuing record of modern Greek history...

There are films that are works of art and others that are feats of engineering; and Juggernaut is one of the latter...

Programmes at the Academy Cinema are notable for their juxtaposition of films whose connections might not at first sight be obvious...

Edna O'Brien's programme note for The Gathering says of Oedipus and Jocasta that "we long to know more about these people, their intimate characteristics"

Perhaps a more sensitive director than Barry Davis could have anchored the outbursts to lines of tension within the family...

Far more successful is Hugh Leonard's study in suburban middle age, Summer. Set on a hill outside Dublin, it shows three couples meeting for a first act picnic in 1958 and a second act one in 1974...

It would not harm the show if McGrath abutted his case that the Glasgow police gave distorted accounts of MacLean's speeches...

It is somewhat contrived; a general exit is executed so that two representatives of the younger generation can have their duologue...

My most invigorating evening was one which I almost missed, since the festival organizers had left it off the brochure...

Designed for presentation in working men's clubs and village halls as well as theatres, it is a variety show telling the story of the Glasgow trade union leader John MacLean...

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From "Spirit of the Beehive"

Spirit seems to become flesh when little Ana finds an injured fugitive whom she offers food and clothes and her father's chiding wrath...

It is a work of tone and style and rhythms which owe nothing to any other film-maker...

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APPRODITUS
DINE AND DRINK
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KEN DODD
KEN DODD
KEN DODD

Inflation: The new Government's biggest problem

What happens to people when their money goes mad?

In the autumn of 1923, when money finally died in Germany, the sum of discounted Treasury bills amounted to 19.16 trillion paper Marks, which expressed entirely in figures came to 191,600,000,000,000,000 Marks. The money in circulation represented something of a technical triumph for the printing press; and indeed the problem of producing enough of it was one of the principal questions to exercise the government during the months before the last collapse.

In the meantime, broad sections of the population had met financial ruin: hunger and poverty had ravaged the country; and successful speculation, black marketing and profiteering at all levels had set town against country, management against labour, class against class, trade against trade, family against family. The political and social grotesqueries which Germany endured then, consequent upon inflation, military defeat, revolution and hyperinflation, in that order, were to affect her immediate development, as that was to affect all history, profoundly.

The concentration of our minds this year on the prospect of ever higher inflation has naturally raised again the spectre of 1923, the year of wheelbarrow inflation when eggs cost 70,000,000,000 Marks apiece, and when the dollar worth 4.16 Marks at the start of the Four Years War, could be exchanged for 4,200,000,000,000 Marks. Because of the fascination of preposterous figures, emphasis has generally been upon the grotesque stories of the final phase—upon the cup of coffee that doubled in price before the customer finished it and called for his bill; upon the woman who lived by cashing a single tiny gold loak of a long necked every day; or upon the American who started for three days because he could find nobody able to change a five-dollar bill.

As the apotheosis of deficit financing, 1923 undoubtedly has lessons for us. It shows the policy of monetary laxity receding to absurdity. But the parallels with today's international inflation rates—seen those to South America—tend to be obscured by the size of the 1923 problem. It is pointed out, sometimes convincingly, that we know more about money now, and how to control it; that the factors determining the rate and scale of the Weimar inflation made it (along with the simultaneous hyperinflation in Austria and Hungary) unique; and that in one way and another it could not happen again. That its incidence was localized rather than international, however, and that its causes were different, does not mean that its effects must tend to engender the same fundamental social stress and distress, the same discontent and hatreds, and the same swings of prejudice and engendering changes of values.

A 50 Mark note, worth about £1 sterling when issued in June 1919, would then have bought two dozen eggs (available at 7 pfennigs each in 1914). A 10,000,000,000 Mark note was worth £1 sterling when issued on October 1, 1923. Three weeks later it would have bought one-seventh of an egg. A milliard is a thousand million.



Photograph by Trevor Sutton

and outlook desirable only to its enemies.

Besides, it must not be forgotten that German inflation started on its rampage not in January 1923, when the Frech invaded the Ruhr, but with the outbreak of war in 1914.

In the course of the war alone the Mark lost half its purchasing power—no annual average inflation of about 20 per cent, the same order as has persisted in Britain this year. By the middle of 1921 the Mark had fallen to one tenth of its prewar value and the rate obtainable from foreign banks was a good deal worse. Between the declaration of a war which, because of the expected result of a short conflict, was over properly foisted, and the currency's eventual collapse, there were only two brief periods when the Mark's depreciation was actually reversed: after the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Russia, and at the start of 1921 when the reparations debate appeared to be going favourably. Otherwise, and with spectacular velocity towards the end, the Mark's course was unrelievedly downwards for nine years. The first eight of these, notably in the peace-time years as the reparations question grew increasingly vexed, gave a better indication of what happens to a

people and a government perished and then published soaring prices and vanishing capital, than does a freak year in which physical survival became the only serious objective of so many.

Obviously there were many diverse forces after the war contributing to the undermining of morale, order, national cohesion and private security in the new republic. It is not argued that the economic whirlwind which inflation brought to its wake was the primary cause of every wrong thing, coloured every attitude, aggravated the conditions in which assassinations, political riot or putsch would prosper, robbed moderation of its virtues, and made it as easy to capture the imagination of the mob as to manipulate the fears of the middle classes whom ruin stared, and then struck, in the face.

"Our military defeat", asserted the *Vossische Zeitung* in August 1921, "was due to the fact that we had only 750,000 men in the trenches while double this number of deserters and embusés remained at home. These deserters were recruited less by military than economic motives. The rise in prices was mainly responsible for the poverty of the families

of the enlisted men. . . . The first to suffer must be those who did not share in the general increase in paper revenue, the soldiers who did not participate in the increase in wages, trading profits and war industries. . . . they realized that their situation and that of their families would be hopeless after the war. Hence the dull, often dismal attitude of soldiers on furlough from the front during the latter years of the war."

Thus during the earliest stage it was the soldiers and their families whose incomes were first swallowed by the inflationary tide. At home, nevertheless, those on fixed incomes, as ever, suffered equally. After the war, as inflation gathered pace, it was at least possible for wages to pursue for a time, although at some distance, the cost of living. Strikes and riots generally stirred the government whenever necessary to print enough cash to meet the swelling weekly wage bill. Only a few observers, but barely one in 10 of Germany's leading bankers, noted the failure of the trade unions to demand, rather than more money, a stable purchasing power for what they already had.

While the bankers denied any connexion between the increase in money circulation and the

falling exchange rate (ascribing the latter to the adverse balance of trade), and while industrialists considered the falling value as giving an export advantage, the middle classes lost their faith along with their fortunes. Wage earners could rush weekly—later on, several times a day—from the pay counter to the nearest shop, there to spend as much money as they could carry before prices went up again. But anyone who had to wait for a payment for more than a month suffered immeasurably: the doctor, the tradesman, the lawyer, the tailor. In 1922 the average mortgage borrower had been relieved of 399-400ths of his debt, but for each one who could pay off his mortgage with a postage stamp there was a ruined creditor. And for the misery the Reichsbank knew one remedy: to print more money.

A year later absurdity had come. Dr Havenstein, Director of the Reichsbank, announced to a council of state in August that the bank was then printing 20 billion Marks a day, the total in circulation being 63 billion. He declared his satisfaction, however, that by the following week it would be possible to print 46 billion marks a day. The figures, of

course, were insane, as was the policy. Yet the most remarkable thing was that neither the financial experts in the council nor the government, nor the press who printed his statement, professed any astonishment at this—norwithstanding that 46 billion paper Marks represented a face value of 22,300,000,000,000 sterling.

All this time, German industry was enjoying the illusion of fortune. But the middle classes, or so the story goes, were destroyed. It is a disputable verdict, for the middle classes remained, whatever may have happened to their savings or their self-confidence; and those capable of putting their lives together again would do so. For a matter of years, though, they suffered hugely. As the British economist Lewis observed (to quote an independent witness) in 1921: "Persons with fixed incomes, from investments or pensions, and Government officials, are the worst hit. Their incomes now are entirely inadequate for the barest necessities." In fact by the autumn of 1923 many food shops simply refused to accept government money at all, and closed down. A cinema seat cost a lump of coal.

However, 1923 was an exceptional year. In the preceding years movements began and changes were wrought by inflation's continuing scourge which must have uncomfortable echoes today. It is of significance for anyone looking for a common sense in inflationary situations that many of the same phenomena were evident in Austria and Hungary, where the inflationary process after the war was roughly a year in advance of Germany.

These phenomena included the tendency towards political polarization, which is to say the growth of support for the extreme left and extreme right, resulting in the shrinking of moderate parties who were apt to be blamed for failure and weakness. Strikes and riots, provoked by poverty and hunger, were followed by demands for "leadership", and frustration at its absence. (Ludendorff was even apostrophized in 1921 as "the Führer of the German nation in the darkness of our present hour, gives us faith that the future will bring a saviour and avenger for our people".) As the communist menace grew on the left, private armies were formed on the right. Resistance against the Jews flourished. Separatism was a threat from Saxony and Thuringia as well as Bavaria. And in 1923, again, civil war was a strong probability.

These were the more physical manifestations of trouble. No less telling and disquieting were the steps taken by private individuals to protect what they had or to obtain what they had not, and by the state and national governments to prevent unrest. These will be recounted in another article.

Adam Fergusson

Taking lessons in the art of invention

At the Cognitive Research Trust in Cambridge, they have now finished counting the entries to their "Inventary Competition", which was advertised in *The Times* in April. 504 inventions have been sent in as answers to the problems set by Edward de Bono who, with the other judges, will announce next month the winners of the £5,000 prize money. The competition has been a high point in the inventors' year, since it is a rare example in financial reward—or any recognition at all—for British inventions. Inventing is not an easy business.

Not that coming up with ideas is a problem. Mr George Rhodes, secretary of the Society of Inventors, in Manchester,

says: "My mind is active in the morning. I sit on a bus and may get three or four ideas. A friend of mine gets his by lying in the bath late at night and keeping it topped up. You get a spell when ideas flood into the mind. Sometimes it is something you see, something being done, and you think: 'What a daft way to do that' and get thinking."

His ideas include "an open-ended trouser-rack", "a roulette dashboard", "a warm toilet seat cover, folding to carry in your handbag", a device that keeps a spoon handy for the tea caddy, and a new type of golf ball. Other members of the society have invented "a golf ball picker up, saves heading", and devices for sorting

coins and tilting cars for repairs. However, very few ideas get further than the inventor. "It is said that one in 500 reaches marketing stage. We find British employers very reluctant to change. And there is a penalty for individual development of an idea: 'You are crippled financially.'"

So, apart from investing its assets in Premium Bonds, the society does not hope to make its fortune. With its 80 members, "usually working class people, and insignia bearing the letters 'IS' entwined, it claims to be "quite a happy family. We are interested to develop ideas as a hobby". One of its chief achievements is its regular "Hall of Inven-

tions", which is the major talking point of the Manchester Home Improvements and Leisuretime Exhibition (November 12 to 23).

"We really are the major society", states the Institute of Patentes and Inventors. "The rest are just babbling". And it has nearly 2,000 members and a government grant to back up the point.

Its secretary, Mr Leonard Cotterell (who is also the Secretary of the International Federation of Inventor Associations), explains the low adoption rates for inventions. "A firm may be interested in accepting new developments, but you've no knowledge of conditions in that firm. Meanwhile, inventors are happily inventing away,

thinking that because their invention is ingenious it will be taken up."

One of his inventors has produced a development of the fish-eye lens that rivals the human eye. "There may be very good commercial reasons, but on one wants it. So many things are ahead of their time."

New accessories for cars are popular inventions, but here success is infrequent. Inventors come up with humpers that push pedestrians out of harm's way, or knowing that the Road Research Laboratory has that very idea under consideration, they don't know how far the state of the art—as they call it in the patent world—has got. The parallel with the artist may seem forced,

but the Institute's magazine also says: "The inventor, like any creative artist, is seized by an idea, an inspirational flash."

"If they are creative thinkers, people can turn at a moment into inventors. People can be taught to think creatively. We ought to teach inventing in schools", Mr Cotterell says.

Teaching creative thinking in schools is the prime object of the Cognitive Research Trust. At first sight, it appears that the money for the competition demonstrates that Britain is at last thinking about rewards for inventors. However, as those who read the original advertisement may remember, the money comes from Sweden.

Jonathan Sale

Education: Case for a reprieve of the tripartite system

Education promises to continue to be a lively issue. The Labour Party is still preaching universal comprehensive education; and it is beginning to dawn on eyes the least socially conscious that the way we bring up children, both in the school and the home, and the kind of society we get are not unconnected. The debate centres on the merits or demerits of comprehensive education. Does this open more doors, as its proponents claim? Or is it so intimately bound up with doctrinaire egalitarianism, that it merely has a levelling-down effect, as its detractors assert?

The most pleasing feature of the Commons debate on education (July 3, 1974) was the concern for academic standards expressed by Mr Prentice, and his attempt—the first by any Labour Minister—to produce evidence in support of the comprehensive claim. The fact that Mr Prentice's figures were pathetically inadequate about in an way allowed to detract from our celebration of this milestone.

From 1965 to 1972, a period of marked comprehensive growth, there was apparently a 18 per cent increase in A-level passes in the secondary system. On the basis of this Mr Prentice asked us to hush the comprehensive system. He could not, however, have been so unacquainted with statistics not to have realised that the rate could show that this rate of increase was greater than it would have been without comprehensive education, or was greater in the comprehensive sector than elsewhere, the figures do not provide any basis for comparison. It is hardly surprising that many of the same phenomena had fallen into the *post hoc ergo propter hoc* trap. Can it really be that in the August setting of Parliament, and with all the resources of his office behind him, the Minister could not make a better case than this?

If Mr Prentice had inquired of his department he would have been told that the period in question was one of very rapid growth in sixth forms of all kinds, and that the rate of the expected increase over the same period of 44 per cent, in the number of school-leavers with two or more A-level passes, turned out in practice to be one of only 23 per cent. This represents a shortfall of nearly 15,000 young people; and it is this which has been playing havoc with plans for higher education and threatening the very existence of some of its institutions.

The writer has discussed this shortfall with several distinguished educationalists and without exception the first suggestion made as to the new factor which has upset the ministry calculations is secondary reorganization. Although this is all highly suggestive it is, of course, no more the kind of evidence we are seeking than was Mr Prentice's.

The only serious attempt at a national assessment of comprehensive education is the *Critical Appraisal of Comprehensive Education, 1972*, by the National Foundation for Educational Research (in England and Wales) deliberately avoided a direct comparative study. Instead, a small sample of 12 mature comprehensive schools was examined in detail. The result was that only in five out of 11 schools, for which the question was appropriate, were the proportions of pupils attaining A-level passes five or more O-level passes or above the national average. As regards certificates with two or more A-level passes, only one of the 11 schools was at or above the national average. Is it not strange that Mr Prentice kept silent on these figures, especially as they were produced in an investigation commissioned by his predecessor, Mr Anthony Crosland?

In the earlier NFER study, *Achievement in Mathematics*, a direct comparison between comprehensive schools and tripartite schools was suitably weighted, was made. The authors' hypothesis that "there will be no difference in achievement between comprehensive schools and tripartite schools"

was found wanting. With 13, 14 and 15-year-olds, O-level candidates and A-level mathematicians the tripartite schools were superior, significantly so for 15-year-olds and O-level candidates.

Astonishingly, the authors, in testing mathematical achievement of A-level mathematicians, were content to point to a relatively small difference in mean score (38.41 to 31.70 in favour of tripartite schools), and failed to draw attention to the fact that the number of pupils who had become A-level mathematicians in comprehensive schools was little more than a third of what it was in grammar schools. The 18 comprehensive schools in the representative sample produced only 83 A-level mathematicians, whereas the 34 grammar schools had 458 A-level mathematicians. The comprehensive school total of 83 was exceeded even by the eight technical schools with their 92 A-level mathematicians.

Another surprise concerned the O-level candidates. The standard of attainment of these pupils was actually higher in comprehensive schools than in comprehensive schools. When the comparison was between the numbers of O-level candidates, and not their mean scores, it was found that whereas 17 comprehensive schools produced 336 such candidates, seven technical schools and 36 grammar schools produced respectively 444 and 3,240. Suitably weighted with the modern school results (503 candidates from 52 schools) in this represented an advantage in favour of the tripartite schools of between two and three to one. This information on mathematical attainment is of the highest relevance in determining the extent to which comprehensive education should proceed. It did not seem to be taken into account, and Mr Prentice apparently saw fit to ignore it altogether in the general debate.

Why?

Against this background, the case for re-examination of the tripartite system becomes apparent. In a fully developed tripartite system 33 per cent of pupils are given the option of a grammar or technical school. For the remainder there is a choice from two or more secondary schools providing overlapping GCSE courses. Achievements of pupils at the top end of the modern schools match or surpass those of pupils at the bottom end of the selective schools. Such a system does not close doors at 11, preserves a good element of parental choice, provides personal relationships can be established, and above all—as we have seen—permits levels of attainment that cannot be approached by comprehensive schools.

Their supporters have as yet produced no data to suggest that the attainments of fully-developed comprehensive schools, staffed by enthusiasts be noted, are capable of matching up even to the mediocrity of the national average. Until evidence is produced which shows that the best comprehensive schools can surpass the best that is being achieved in fully developed tripartite systems, many of us must continue to believe that the drive towards universal comprehensive education is an ideological one undertaken for the indoctrination of pupils into a prescient value system.

The determined, and of late desperate, efforts that are being made to eliminate all alternatives before evidence can be provided should destroy any reasonable doubt remaining as to the motives of those responsible for the present state of affairs. It is occurring in an open society, and at the behest of a government claiming that it wants to involve ordinary people in decision-making at local level, it is shameful that it would be damaging to society if it were allowed to succeed.

Fred Naylor

The author is a member of the executive group of the National Council for Educational Standards.

BASIC habitat

Our complete range of simple products that do their jobs well but cost less. This dining table is 47" diameter with underframe and legs of solid beech. Finished in white Melamine lacquer on a base-coat of polyester paint. The basic stick-back chairs are also beech. White or natural.

Dining table: £27.85 to take away, to take away £1.50 extra.

Chair: £6.95 to take away, to take away £1.50 extra.

MAIL ORDER: BENTON & BOWLES, 100, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.3. CASH ON DELIVERY. DELIVERY: BENTON & BOWLES, 100, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.3.

The Times Diary

Captains of industry sweat it out

ference business, was similarly untruffed. "The more problems companies have", he said, "the more they need to have conferences to sort them out. And when business is good they need conferences to decide how to beat the competition. We can't lose."

Finally I spoke to my host, Lord Erroll of Fife, chairman of the Council of the Institute of Directors and a Conservative minister from 1961 until 1964. He feared the worst, but felt it would be a far closer contest than anyone thought. (Every time yesterday was saying that I did not meet anyone who thought it would not be a closer contest than anyone thought, so who were those anyone who thought it would?)

We agreed that the Liberal vote would be decisive. Erroll feared that the press had not sufficiently conveyed the message that the best way to get Liberals in the Government was to vote Conservative, for National Unity.

I asked him what election parties he was going to vote for. He was going to vote for Labour, to protect himself financially against an anticipated fall in share prices should Labour be returned.

A man who ran a hotel in Surrey, catering mainly to con-

"I'll vote, if you see what I mean. That's a bit Irish, isn't it?"

In the pubs it was taken for granted that the Nationalists would get a large slice of the vote but I was unable to uncover much passionate political debate. A merchant in row manufacture did venture that Harold Wilson was mad, but he was more interested in scenario politics. "What this country needs is another Cromwell", he said.

Meadowland

Yesterday was polling day in the Meadowland election, but because of the rugged nature of the terrain the ballots will not be collected and counted until the weekend. Last-minute straw polls showed the rabbits in the lead, but they have been wrong before and nobody was making any confident predictions. To see what the British are up to, I offer a further selection of readers' thoughts on Meadowland.

People are still worried about my assignment of roles. The treasurer of the Chelmsford Young Liberals tells me that his candidate, who is of course a hedgehog, is called Stuart Mole—and the moles are supposed to be the reporters. Sandra Bron of Oxford wonders why I have not reported the activities of the Cows' Lib movement, while Mrs M. Wignman of Leicester tells me that the industrialists, cast by her as weasels, have suffered an outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease.

Julian Miller of Finsbury Park says I have forgotten the flouting voters—how about voters? I am glad, though, to have it pointed out by Michael

Joanna's exhausted; she spent yesterday ferrying people from the betting shop to the polling stations.

boy tells me he plans to read it out at call-over, which would be a ceremony of excruciating embarrassment. An English teacher at a girls' school in Hampton says the episode has provided an enterprising feature of her lessons.

Aome Vine of Kensington suggests that the allegory technique could be extended to other parts of the newspaper—how about the City in Woodstock in our business section? Or why not write the Parliamentary reports in rhythmic couplets? Finally, Annette Prevost, of Blombury, writes: "I shall miss Meadowland. Fear not. There is a plan to extend the series beyond election time. Meanwhile, stay tuned for the results and pictures on Monday."

Pardon?

President Ford's press conference in the White House yesterday was a particularly close to the wrong innuendo in his opening remarks. "I never promised you a rose garden," he quipped lamely, referring to his song of a few years back. He omitted the previous line, considering the fate of Richard Nixon, was a wise move. The song goes: "I beg your pardon, I never promised you a rose garden."

The joke Democratic politicians are using in the campaign is also terribly obvious. Or, considering the fate of Richard Nixon, was a wise move. "Pardon me," says Nixon. "Nni for 30 days," responds Ford.

LAINING

LOCAL OR NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION SERVICE

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

PLANNING A NEW WAREHOUSE? Build in the benefits of ATCOST STRUCTURAL FRAME

German Federal Bank facing court action by Hill Samuel

By Christopher Wilkins Banking Correspondent Hill Samuel, one of the leading City merchant banks, is about to commence legal proceedings against the West German Federal Bank over its handling of the Harstatt affair.

Cayman Islands bank 'has huge assets gap'

Cayman Islands, Oct. 10.—The shortage of assets at Sterling Bank and Trust Company, also known as International Bank, which went into liquidation on September 16, has been estimated at 16 million dollars.

EEC loans for deficit members

Brussels, Oct. 10.—The European Economic Commission had asked the Council of Ministers to authorise to raise multi-million dollar commercial loans to member countries in acute shortage of payments difficulties.

John Stephen of London Limited

Notice is hereby given of the appointment of Lloyds Bank Limited as Registrar with effect from 27th September, 1974.

BLMC men see gain in Australia shutdown

By Edward Townsend and Herbert Mishael Prospects for British Leyland's car workers in the Midlands have been given a boost following the company's decision to close its Australian manufacturing operation and concentrate on the import of United Kingdom built prestige cars.

Encouraging figures on inflation support uptrend on Wall Street

From Frank Vogl Washington, Oct. 10 Spare prices on Wall Street today surged ahead for the second successive session, buoyed by encouraging economic pointers, especially signs of lower interest rates.

Libya bans all oil production by Exxon

New York, Oct. 10.—Exxon Corporation has been ordered by the Libyan government to close down all its oil production in the country.

Scrap dealers want investigation of BSC buying policies

By Peter Hill Demands that the British Steel Corporation's scrap purchasing policy should be investigated by the director-general of Fair Trading, and European authorities are being made by the British Scrap Federation.

Esso first half profits at £29.9m

By Our Financial Staff Esso Petroleum, the wholly-owned British subsidiary of Exxon Corporation, New Jersey, yesterday announced net profits of £29.9m for the first half of this year compared with £8.5m in the corresponding period of 1973.

PO board member attacks state policy

By Malcolm Brown A member of the Post Office board last night launched an attack on government interference in the financing of the corporation's telecommunications division.

Shipping group's shares in demand

Aggressive buying of Manchester Liners' shares yesterday drove the price up from 10p to 12.5p. One dealer described the situation as "some sort of crazy Dutch auction".

GEC extends acceptance date for Kent offer

The period for accepting GEC's £5.8m cash offer for George Kent has been extended to October 22, according to a spokesman for GEC.

How the markets moved

Table showing market movements: Rises (Barclays 2p to 140p), Falls (Broken Hill 22p to 42p), and The Pound (Australia 5, Austria 5, Belgium 42.25).

Markets firm, but property shares dip

Polling day saw London stock markets holding firm, with equities attracting better turnover than for some time. While much of the business clearly reflected last minute moves to balance positions in the market, there were buyers about in many sections.

Samuel Montagu sets up US gold marketing links

By Tim Congdon Samuel Montagu & Co, merchant bankers and bullion dealers, are joining with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, the United States stockbrokers, and Handy and Harman, the American metal refiners and processors, to form a company for selling gold to American residents.

Courage beer to cost more

Prices of many Courage draught and canned beers will rise by 1p a pint today, the company said last night. Some bottled beer will also cost more.

Concrete Gravity Platforms

Advertisement for Concrete Gravity Platforms, designed and constructed by Howard Doris, 18 Buckingham Gate, London SW1.

COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE DE SUEZ

Table for Compagnie Financière de Suez showing current earnings and portfolio income for 1974 and 1973.



COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE
October 10: The Duke of Edinburgh was present at the evening at the Malt Distillers' Association of Scotland...

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. C. W. Llewellyn and Miss S. C. Miller-Stirling
The engagement is announced between Robert Croft Williams, son of Mr and Mrs David and Lady Llewellyn...

Marriages

Mr R. J. Sherrin and Miss J. F. Yarrow
The marriage took place on October 9, at St Mary's, The Boltons, London, between Mr Roger Sherrin...

Birthdays today

Sir Geoffrey Agnew, 61; Mr D. K. Baxendale, 69; Admiral Sir William Davis, 73...

North

- Chester: Ashley Smith Ltd., ALKENHAM 3112/2329
Cleveland: G. W. & Co., SOUTHVIEW 2285
Clyde: Macgregor & Co. Ltd., GOSWORTHY 3771/2



Herr Klaus Schütz, Mayor of West Berlin, showing Princess Alexandra the Berlin Wall at Brandenburg Gate yesterday. After a 24-hour visit, the Princess flew to Holland.

Luncheons

Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Mr K. M. Wilford, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs...

Magistrates' Association

The principal officer at the annual meeting of the Magistrates' Association held yesterday at the Grosvenor Hotel...

Dinners

The High Commissioner for Australia and Mrs Armstrong gave a dinner last night at 45 Hyde Park Gate...

British Scrap Federation

Sir Frank Figueras was the guest of honour at the half-yearly dinner of the British Scrap Federation...

Flyfishers' Club

Sir Patrick Hancock was guest of honour at the annual dinner of the Flyfishers' Club...

Service dinner

Officers of the Royal Regiment of Artillery held a ladies' guest night in the Royal Artillery Mess...

Service reunion

The Glover Club (8th Indian Division) held a reunion last night at the Tower of London...

University news

Mr Brian Rawlings, aged 38, public relations manager of an advertising agency in Sheffield...

Northern hearts reported to be prone to attacks

Geneva, Oct. 10.—A heart map of Europe, drawn up for the first time by the World Health Organization...

Memorial service

A memorial service for Sir Charles Wheeler was held yesterday at St James's, Piccadilly...

Archbishop's new staff

The Archbishop of York, Dr Cogan, today names five members of his personal staff for when he becomes Archbishop of Canterbury in December...

25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, October 11, 1949

Latest wills

Dawson, Mr Francis Joseph, of London, died (dupe) £10,281

Service reunion

The Glover Club (8th Indian Division) held a reunion last night at the Tower of London...

University news

Mr Brian Rawlings, aged 38, public relations manager of an advertising agency in Sheffield...

Science report

Cancer: Mutations in viruses

A new type of mutation in cancer cells is reported by scientists from the University of London...

OBITUARY

EBE STIGNANI

Foremost Italian mezzo of her generation

Ebe Stignani, the foremost Italian mezzo of her generation, died on October 5 in Imola at the age of 70.

HARRY CARNEY

Jazz musician with Ellington

Harry Carney, a member of Duke Ellington's orchestra for almost half a century and one of the great jazz instrumentalists, died in Beth Israel Hospital, New York...

COLONEL V. R. SCHEJDERUP

Colonel V. R. Schejderup, DSO, MC, CD, of the Canadian Forces, died suddenly on September 29 in a London hospital.

PROF ROLAND AUSTIN

Professor Roland Austin, Professor Emeritus of Latin in the University of Liverpool, died on October 5 at his home at Stanton, Gloucestershire...

MR VICTOR WATSON, GC

The sudden death last week of Victor Watson, GC (formerly Albert Medallist), is a sad loss to the inner circle of professional experts in English silver centred round the Goldsmiths' Company...

Choose your Toyota here.

Advertisement for Toyota cars listing various models and dealerships across different regions like Chester, Cleveland, Clyde, Durham, etc.

Large advertisement for 'VOTE FOR THE AGED' featuring a form to request a newsletter and information about financial benefits for the elderly.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Bowmaker loss takes its toll at C T Bowring



Mr. Edgar Bowring, chairman of C T Bowring, under pressure from higher interest rates.

The news from C. T. Bowring at the half-year stage is by no means as disheartening as it might suggest. It was already plain that continuing strength from insurance holding would do nothing to hold back the landslide on the credit finance side under the dual pressure of depositor jitters and soaring interest rates.

Bowmaker's figures are, indeed, every bit as bad as feared, with a £3.2m profit turning into a loss of £1m. None of the familiar problems in the money market have been escaped; the volume of outstanding hire purchase business has been reduced; and margins on fixed rate loans have been squeezed out of existence by increasing dependence on funds of ever shorter maturity taken at current rates.

But the bad debt experience has been small, and for all the difficulty in generating new deposits, the recent downswing in rates and the running-off of the least profitable business has helped to put Bowmaker back into profit.

And elsewhere Bowring has been broadly holding its own. Singer & Friedlander has again had to make substantial provisions, but thanks to better balance in the money book is at least up on the second half of last year. Property has slipped back into the red, but its sale price is still well above the second half. In short, the worst seems to be past unless interest rates rise again. The shares at 7p are not yet anticipating any particular excitement, yielding a 2 1/2 per cent dividend, but a second-half recovery seems assured and any further fall in rates would be good news.

Interim: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £26.2m
Sales £235m (£257m)
Pre-tax profits £3.19m (£7.73m)
Dividend gross 1p (1p)

Manchester Liners

Interested parties

It looks as though the situation at Manchester Liners is about to come to the boil, though whether that means that the company is about to change and is still anybody's guess. Yesterday, dealing in a narrow market, the ML price fell to 24p from 25p, the closest to this point it appears that the controlling shareholder, Furness, has taken its stake up to an around 56 per cent to about 5 per cent. The other known buyer, Euro-Canadian Shipholding, having failed to secure a 13.5 per cent stake, has since added some 2 per cent to its existing 8 per cent stake in ML. Moreover, having bid earlier that it would buy ML at up to 85p until today, Euro-Canadian admitted yesterday a buying of small blocks at that limit. These could have been the shares sold by other brokers, Henriques, at an around 103p. But who is selling in the North? Not ML's directors, for they have bid they intend holding on to their 13.5 per cent shares, they collectively own.

Then, of course, there is the possibility of a third party—the name of Trafalgar House is mentioned—which might link itself better able to pay the price than the other two. Finally, there is the possibility that Furness and Euro-Canadian are bidding against each other for the market without knowing what the result will be, although in that case the Stock Exchange might raise an eyebrow.

One thing is clear, however, that the market is holding a whip hand. Moreover, it is record—admittedly in a ranging situation—as saying

that it intends retaining its position in ML. For minority ML shareholders the position still looks precarious enough to warrant selling at least half their shares in the market.

Siemssen, Hunter

Pressure from the majors

It was perhaps inevitable that Siemssen, Hunter's interim pre-tax profits should fall, albeit the 45 per cent setback was greater than expected. But as a wholesale importer of tobacco products, the group is not only exposed to current pressures on the retailer but also to particular additional problems of this type of business.

Operating largely at the top end of the cigar market, Siemssen imports about 40 per cent of the nation's consumption of quality Havanna cigars. Thus the impact of the 30 per cent increase in tobacco duty hit hard in terms of higher financing costs. This position has been difficult to recover with retailers desisting during the summer. In addition, the group has stuck to its traditional policy of maintaining high stock levels against the threat of dock strikes. The position now appears to be improving rapidly, although probably too late to make good all the lost ground.

Cigarette activities—all imported—are under competitive pressures from the United Kingdom tobacco majors. This gives Siemssen less scope, controls permitting, to adjust its prices.

The forecast is that pre-tax profits should be not less than £400,000 (£537,000), which with the shares at 20p offers a prospective p/e ratio of around 4.4 and a yield of 13 1/2 per cent. The tobacco majors look more attractive.

Interim: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £0.83m
Sales £4.9m (£4.42m)
Pre-tax profits £0.10m (£0.19m)
Dividend gross 1.35p (1.05p)

Empire Stores

Holding its share

After a poor second-half last year it looked as if it might take Empire Stores some time to get over its various problems. But following a mere 7 per cent sales increase in the opening quarter—admittedly compared with a quarter that took in the full brunt of the pre-VAT spending spree—Empire has picked up strongly in the second three months to produce a first-half sales gain of 17 per cent, which compares none too badly with Freemans.

Business Diary: Bookmakers Poll

Bookmakers, no less than politicians, were being subjected to a law of diminishing returns yesterday, according to Business Diary's own after-lunch, re-election poll.

Of the four bookmakers probed, the biggest bet so far was one of £25,000 on a bill, but this was one Hill had taken shortly before the date of the election had been announced and at a time when the odds on Labour were 1-2.

At J. Coral, however, the talk was of a bet of £10,000 on the Tories at 5-2, placed last Tuesday night or wrong winner who had dropped £1000 on Edward Heath last week.

Setting started at J. Coral a day after the last election, which time the latest odds moved from 8-15 to 11-4 (afternoon), 2-7, 14-8 to 66-1 (Liberal).

At Mecca, where chairman managing director Eric Morley was contesting Dulwich the Tories, there had been 900 put down at 8-13 for no real majority.

Mecca said that there had been special arrangements made those with an interest in the chairman's chances. Morley was a three-cornered fight with a local challenger and the incumbent, and the thenorney-General, Sam Silkin.

The company would not disclose separate constituency votes, Mecca said, and in

And on that basis the profit picture is much as one might have expected. Earlier in the year Empire estimated that it would need a 20 per cent sales increase to hold profits following the Government-enforced cuts in gross margins. So an 8 per cent drop pre-tax on a 17 per cent sales advance looks fair enough, the story being of gross margin cuts being limited to the point where net margins, down from 7.9 to 6.2 per cent, hit the 25 per cent safety net.

The main implication at this stage, then, seems to be that the new Kettleborough warehouse and computer facilities must have been fully used, that agent confidence must have started to return and that the group must by now have fully arrested last year's slide in market share. That being so, Empire stands to produce a relatively modest set of second-half figures, at least when compared with the poor outcome in the second half of 1973. But whether that will do anything to help the shares at 50p, down by four-fifths from last year, is another matter. Certainly a prospective p/e of, perhaps, 4 1/2 looks to be too great a discount to the sector, but there are better yields than 8 1/2 per cent around in the retail sector.

Norsk Hydro

Rights issue in sight

Norsk Hydro was understandably quick to counter reports yesterday that the Frigg field production may be delayed by at least six months with its own estimate of around two months. Frigg, along with the Ekofisk and Heimdal fields, is after all the major prop behind an NH share price of Nkr 4174 where the historic p/e is 18 1/2.

NH is sticking to its projections that the North Sea will make its major impact on earnings in 1976/77. Analysts' estimates are that earnings will triple at least by then and rise rapidly thereafter, with Frigg contribution the lion's share.

Meanwhile, it seems that funding the North Sea is not going to be a straight forward off-balance-sheet financing exercise for NH. Total investments this year will rise to around Nkr 1,000m of which internal cash generation will meet more than one third. Norsk Hydro's partners in the "Petroleum" consortium will stump up some of the North Sea finance but NH admits that a call on shareholders is likely when stock markets permit.

The gearing at NH is not looking unduly high at this stage of the North Sea game, particularly after an Nkr 300m addition to net worth through revaluation of fixed assets, but Norwegian practice seems to favour a fairly high ratio of equity to capital. Norsk Hydro's trading scenario at its traditional fields, hydro power, chemicals and metals was favourable enough to produce nearly doubled profits last year but virtually no increase is expected this year. World demand for aluminium and related products like magnesium is easing, while raw material prices are hardly likely to permit any increase in operating margins. Still, the market is more concerned with the North Sea, and the assumption that the current yield of 14 per cent on NH has scope for ample improvement flows from that.

Accounts 1973/74 (1972/73)
Capitalization 3,115m
Net assets 1,479m (795m)
Borrowings 1,291m (911m)
Pre-tax profit 223m (115m)
Earnings per share 22.6 (12.8)
*All figures in Norwegian crowns (Nkr).

Steel scrap

Yesterday's meeting of the British Scrap Federation was everything an outsider might expect a body of scrap merchants to be—rough, tough but not without a certain grim humour.

Most dealers arrived at the Hilton Hotel inflamed by reports that fellow members were on to a good thing with the biggest of customers, the British Steel Corporation, and departed even more upset, feeling not only persuaded that such was the case but that the parties allegedly involved were not letting anybody else in on it.

This spiritual agony, no doubt, co-existed in itself with the physical discomfort of the surroundings, for many more turned up than could be seated.

It was standing room only as the rank-and-file vainly sought

Proving ground

Merrydown Wine yesterday put out a statement announcing the appointment of Richard Purdey as marketing director.

In it, chairman and managing director Ian Howie is reported as saying: "If Richard had not been my stepson, he would, I believe, have been invited to

Shortcomings of inflation accounting as an answer to the cash crisis

All three political parties now accept that the threat of a cash crisis in industry is real enough. All three attribute some measure of blame for the pending crisis to a fiscal system which taxes paper profits rather than inflation-adjusted profits.

So the new Government may well take a hard look at the system of corporation tax in its search for a way of mitigating the crisis. And it will also be on the lookout for a convenient scapegoat for industry's ills.

Against that background the Sandilands Committee on inflation accounting is treading on increasingly delicate political territory. It has already acknowledged the pressures by bringing forward the target date for publication.

If all goes well Mr Francis Sandilands hopes to produce his report before the year is out. But while he is aware of the need for some form of accounting which would provide a more equitable base for taxation, there is little he can do in the short term to solve industry's problems.

There is also a danger that any longer term recommendations he makes will be seen out of their true perspective. It is important, then, to be clear about what he can and cannot do.

The cash shortage in industry arises primarily from the imposition of harsh price restraints in a period of heavy cost inflation. The ensuing squeeze on cash flow is exacerbated by a tax system which bears on "profits" computed on the basis of historic cost.

Orthodox accounting makes no allowance for sharp rises in the replacement cost of stock, with the result that tax is paid on stock appreciation. Yet the industrialist has to find more cash simply to maintain the same level of physical stock.

The result is that net profitability declines. If the vicious circle is not broken, industry goes bankrupt.

Prices restraint is at the root of the crisis; thought serious, the distortion brought about by the tax system is secondary. Removing all price controls at a stroke would have an immediate and dramatic impact on industrial liquidity.

However, the political constraints on such a move are probably prohibitive, which must come some way towards explaining why the debate on the tax system is heating up.

What exactly is the scope for reform? The shortcomings of historic cost accounting are not confined to the way it throws up profits from stock appreciation. Inflation also makes a profit and loss account and balance sheet meaningless since the figures they contain reflect different values depending on the date of the transactions they describe.

Using historic costs in a period of inflation is similar to compiling a balance sheet indiscriminately with francs, dollars and pesetas without making currency adjustments.

The results are highly misleading. Broadly speaking, companies with a high depreciation charge, a heavy stock position or a net surplus of monetary assets are at a disadvantage under inflation compared with a supplementary set of accounts in which historic costs are adjusted to reflect the change in the general price level.

This method does not attempt to make allowances for changes in the price of different goods as they affect individual companies. Its main object is to translate figures into the same monetary unit, to sort out the "currency" distortion.

Whatever the accounting merits of this method—and it

does have the cardinal merit of relative simplicity—it does not provide an ideal profits base for the tax system.

The snag is that the cost of industry's stock-in-trade has been rising far more rapidly than prices in general. Industry would therefore continue to pay tax on stock appreciation, which is precisely what the industrialists are anxious to avoid.

For this reason replacement cost or current cost accounting has been canvassed as a better accounting basis for the tax system. Under this method a company adjusts the figures in the profit and loss account and balance sheet to reflect specific price changes, regardless of actual costs incurred.

It is a fundamentally different concept of profit which makes allowance for the cost of maintaining the business. If used as a tax base it would ensure that companies are not paying out cash to the Inland Revenue which should be used to meet a rising working capital requirement.

The obstacles to the acceptance of replacement cost accounting are formidable. Its definition of profit is not widely accepted by the accounting profession and it is more than a system of inflation accounting.

Even in a period of all-inflation, companies would be making adjustments for relative price changes.

It seems unlikely that the Inland Revenue would be prepared to accept the principle. The accounting profession it would probably argue that the method departs too far from objectivity.

However, the Inland Revenue may also raise objections to current purchasing power accounting. The Accounting Standards Steering Committee has published a provisional statement of standard accounting practice recommending that companies should publish a supplementary set of accounts in which historic costs are adjusted to reflect the change in the general price level.

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Whatever the accounting merits of this method—and it

John Plender assesses the options on easing industry's tax burden

The machinery, which amounts to a limited form of replacement accounting for tax purposes.

Industry also enjoys the benefit of a "fiscal lag"—it is not obliged to pay the bulk of its corporation tax bill until long after the taxable profits have been earned, so the liability in real terms is reduced. But the system is still inequitable between different sectors of industry and commerce, and is penal for the companies that are hardest hit by inflation.

The accounting profession has already come up with its own solution in the form of current purchasing power accounting. The Accounting Standards Steering Committee has published a provisional statement of standard accounting practice recommending that companies should publish a supplementary set of accounts in which historic costs are adjusted to reflect the change in the general price level.

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Problems of a sector geared to an extended time-scale

Technology versus politics in telecommunications

Changes are confronting the traditional relationships between the Post Office, its telecommunications suppliers and the Government. Conflicts exist between the time scales of technology and of politics; and between standardization of operations and innovative competition in industry.

These two conflicts were discussed last night in a wide-ranging lecture on engineering innovation prepared for delivery to the Institution of Electrical Engineers by Mr James Merriman, Post Office board member for technology and president of the institution.

The Post Office's capital programmes were now running at about £700m a year, Mr Merriman pointed out. It had become the custom of governments to regard such programmes as part of the economic regulating machinery of the country, and on occasion to instruct the Post Office almost overnight to alter them—often significantly and in the expectation that the change could become effective within a year.

But professional engineers knew that large-scale, high technology programmes involving long lead times required careful overall "optimization". They knew also that continual changes in basic parameters overcame any attempt to secure maximum cost effectiveness.

Without this effectiveness, service efficiency was lower than it might be, the supplying

industry was subjected to continual change and the products of industry failed to succeed in world markets.

Mr Merriman's "optimization" means a fine balancing of many factors in the programme, including time. Arbitrary cuts in expenditure or changes of pace could mean that a "reduced" programme in fact costs much more in the end, and results in a disproportionate lowering of final performance.

"What is at issue here," Mr Merriman said, "—and telecommunications is but one example—is the fundamental conflict between the life cycle of parliamentary activity and that of long-lead-time, high technology enterprises of crucial importance to the infrastructure of society."

Parliamentary life cycles are measured in five years, often much less. These infrastructure enterprises can take a decade or more to develop and another decade or more to implement.

Yet during that time there can be not only delay in decision taking processes, but complete reversals of attitude.

Timely and enduring decisions on complex projects were crucial to the future prosperity of a society, and should be taken responsibly and not on narrowly conceived arguments.

Yet records of the early formative years of electricity supply and telecommunications, Mr Merriman said, showed a procession of select committees, of committees of inquiry, of decisions deferred and of deci-

sions taken and then reversed, often for short-term political expediency.

"Experience in recent decades suggests that much the same will occur," he added. "As a service industry, the Post Office was dependent on other sources and other industries for its main hardware. The service industry was critically dependent on the supplying industry, and vice versa, yet their respective objectives did not always coincide, Mr Merriman continued.

The supplying industry depended on the operating administration for clear-cut specifications and for reports on the behaviour of systems in use.

In Britain as in some other countries there were competing sources of supply for telecommunications systems equipment. This was defended on economic and commercial grounds on the argument that it provided opportunity for entrepreneurial innovators and cost effectiveness through competition.

"Yet in an operation as complex as telecommunications," Mr Merriman said, "the concept of free competition and controlled variety carries unacceptable heavy economic penalties for the operating administration.

The disciplines imposed by interoperation, the continual growth and change of a telecommunications system, together with the need to secure service cost effectiveness on a whole life basis—measured over three decades or more—compel us to prescribe readily definable minimum levels of acceptable standardization."

One consequence of this was the problem of reconciling the need for standardization with the kind of competition in supply which secured cost effectiveness and innovative force.

The Post Office was resolving this problem, Mr Merriman claimed, by associating its main suppliers with the work of a forward-looking systems strategy department.

This enabled the essential element of systems strategy, together with appropriate standards, to be developed jointly. But opportunities could be given for distinctive development by individual companies.

In essence, the Post Office telecommunications philosophy is to promote collaboration during the development phase, followed by a degree of competition at the production stage. The corporation's three main equipment suppliers are GEC, Plessey and STC.

Britain's telecommunications network is beginning to change significantly in character, as it becomes more dependent on electronic (and micro-electronic) hardware and on computer programming for control. Requirements for active components are likely to rise from

Technology versus politics in telecommunications

about 45 million in 1974 to about 120 million in 1978, Mr Merriman said, while passive components will rise from about 60 million to about 120 million.

"By 1980," he added, "we would expect a continual appointment of well over five million integrated circuits."

"To the supplying industry this implies a significant transition from fabrication of basic raw materials to assembly of bought-in items. It puts emphasis on electronics rather than electro-mechanical skills, and pre-supposes a nursery of new skills associated with software-controlled systems-orientated hardware."

"To the Post Office this means significant changes in maintenance, attitudes and procedures."

As Mr Merriman indicated, the technology versus politics conflict is not confined to Post Office telecommunications. There are many disastrous examples in other high-technology industries such as aerospace and nuclear power.

By the impact of the telephone service on the general public and on commerce and industry is so wide-ranging and the future possibilities of new services are so great, that Mr Merriman's clear warnings of the dangers in this area are particularly important at this present time.

Kenneth Owen

M P KENT LIMITED

PROPERTY AND HOUSING DEVELOPERS

Year ended 30th June	1974	1973
Sales	£9,896,794	£9,288,871
Profit before taxation	£1,764,852	£1,728,689
Profit after taxation	£859,647	£777,627
Profit before tax as a percentage of sales	17.8	18.6
Dividend % (gross)	23.625	22.5
Earnings per share after taxation	8.7p	9.9p

*Adjusted for capitalisation issue

Extracts from the Statement by Mr. M. P. Kent (Chairman)

Marginal improvement in profits to £1,764,852 in a difficult year for house building and property development. The year under review was one of exceptional high interest rates and profits are shown after writing off interest of £914,079 (1973 £888,176).

In addition an office block and two industrial estates in the Bristol area which were wholly completed at the close of the financial year and forming part of our property investment portfolio have been independently valued at the 30th June 1974 by Messrs. Allsop & Co. at £1,100,000 and the surplus arising of £348,734 over capitalised costs feature in the accounts as an increase in the capital reserves. A further 391,000 sq. ft. of industrial/warehouse and 36,000 sq. ft. of offices in under construction and partially let producing lettings are proceeding at a very satisfactory level. The total current rental income on completed buildings is running at an annual rent of £302,000 and agreements to lease have been entered into for a further £44,000 per annum.

658 houses were completed and sold compared with 645 in the previous year.

The residential landbank currently stands at 3,750 units (320 acres) shown in the balance sheet at a cost of £4.6m which in the opinion of the Directors is less than its current market value.

We endeavour to provide commerce and industry with accommodation generally required for expansion. This is usually on a rental basis which enables their resources to be preserved for other aspects of industrial investments. It is important that any Government recognises the responsible role played by the majority of bona fide property developers and that a free property market is allowed to operate before an acute shortage of suitable accommodation seriously affects commercial and industrial expansion.

We are programming a high proportion of our housing developments for first home buyers and a Government subsidy or assistance by lower interest rates would be a great help not only to the persons concerned but in restoring confidence in the house building industry as first time purchasers generally subside the cycle of house buying.

The Directors are proposing a Final Dividend of approximately 17.326% gross which shall be adjusted for the capitalisation issue to an increase of 5% being the maximum permitted. The Final Dividend of 1.1607p per share net will, subject to approval at AGM, be paid on the 29th November 1974. It is intended to recommend that shareholders have the option to elect to take this dividend in shares in lieu of cash.

The Group has adequate banking facilities available for the property investment and housing programme now under construction and is in no way involved with any fringe banks. I have every confidence that shareholders funds represented by net tangible assets will show a further significant increase during the current year.

Delays pose threat to Ekofisk costs

Development of the Ekofisk oilfield in the North Sea may be delayed by between six months and a year because of technical difficulties. This will undoubtedly affect the development costs for the field.

The huge surge in costs for offshore development was further underlined yesterday with indications that the latest British Petroleum estimate for the Forties field development has been revised upwards to £620m.

Discussions start on TV contract extensions

Discussions are starting between the Independent Broadcasting Authority and individual television companies about the extension of commercial broadcasting contracts to 1979. The extension is subject to an initial appraisal just completed by the authority into the companies' financial approach, programming, operational procedures and management.

Scope for UK catering plant sales

British catering equipment manufacturers need more aggressive marketing, an international firm of market research consultants reported yesterday. Although British manufacturers lead Europe in terms of scope and range of equipment, they have "failed to take advantage of their large home market as a base for European penetration", the report states.

EEC seeks oil pricing data

Brussels, Oct. 10.—The European Economic Commission is to ask the international oil companies for detailed information about their pricing policies in a new attempt to elucidate their activities.

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Development rates follows reports yesterday that production of gas from the Anglo-Norwegian Frigg gas field—in which Norsk Hydro also has a major interest—could be delayed by up to a year.

The likely delay to the Frigg field project poses serious difficulties for the British Gas Corporation, which has contracted to buy substantial quantities of gas from the field in order to expand its supplies to the British market.

Lucas group investing more than £30m to double output of diesel equipment

The Joseph Lucas group is investing more than £30m to double production of its diesel injection equipment in expectation of a worldwide swing from petrol to diesel engines.

Steel output 17pc down on previous September level

British steel production is still well down on the level of a year ago. The latest output figures published by the British Steel Corporation and the British Independent Steel Producers Association show that production last month was 17.6 per cent below the level for September, 1973.

Slump of 14pc in imported car sales last month

Foreign car manufacturers are starting to lose their grip on the United Kingdom market. In September 32,564 imported cars were sold in Britain, a drop of almost 14 per cent on the same month last year.

US may adopt Brussels Tariff Nomenclature

Washington, Oct. 10.—In an unannounced action, the Tariff Commission has sent to President Ford a report showing how the United States method for classifying thousands of imported products might be converted to the Brussels system widely used in other countries.

Meanwhile the company, in which the Norwegian government has a controlling interest, is also reviewing its plans for the construction of a large vinyl chloride monomer plant.

Decisions are expected before the end of this year but a major influence on the company's planning is the controversy caused by the introduction of strict measures in the United States on VCM production because of several cases of cancer reported among workers in these plants.

Italy has deficit of £9m in August

Rome, Oct. 10.—Italy posted a payments deficit of 14,000m lire (over £9m) in August, compared with surpluses of 254,400m lire in July and of 77,600m lire (net of compensatory loans) in August, 1973, the central bank announced.

Woolmen to press for 10pc more

Sheep farmers' leaders want an early meeting with the next Minister of Agriculture, to press for rises of well over 10 per cent for the wool clip.

Food price index up by 0.4pc

The food price index compiled for The Grocer by Hoare & Co. Group shows a rise of 0.4 per cent on the week and of more than 16 per cent on the year. The increase for the week was slightly higher on processed food than fresh, mainly because of higher prices for sugar.

Building recession forces lay-offs at British Gypsum

British Gypsum, Britain's leading producer of plaster and plasterboard, yesterday said that production cuts and lay-offs of workers had become necessary because of the falling level of activity in the construction industry.

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Company profits

From Mr McWatters
Sir, Professor Tom Wilson's letter today concerning the dangerously low level of current profits is a welcome contribution to the debate on company liquidity.

Regulating air fares

From Mr A. J. Barkart
Sir, Mr Colegate's letter to you (October 4) rightly claims that the purpose of the Civil Aviation Authority in regulating ABC fares is consistent. What is more doubtful is that the means adopted to achieve that purpose is an effective one.

Easing traffic

From Mr P. J. Highley
Sir, It is not surprising that your correspondent Mr J. A. H. Carter (Hauliers' Waste, SE 10) has observed a significant number of empty lorries travelling on the M5. However, it is only fair to point out some of the circumstances which might have contributed to this state of affairs.

Taxing cars

From Mr Timothy Lawrence
Sir, Mr R. H. James (September 15) wonders why no political party has advocated taxation of cars on their engine capacity to encourage greater fuel economy.

Trade marks

From Mr Christopher Morlon
Sir, In seeking to defend the HAG case, Dr. C. J. Thomas (September 27) asks "how many Belgians knew that since 1945, Belgian HAG coffee was no longer the same as German HAG coffee?"

Mr Adam Thomson in his letter to you (October 3) observes that ABC flights are to a fortunate stage and that there are no precedents to follow. But there is an analogy in the regulation of inclusive tour charterers (ITCs) by the Air Transport Licensing Board (the CAA's predecessor).

The ATL pursued a policy of fixing minimum prices for package holidays, but without resulting in any actual increase in the price of the package holiday sector of the civil aviation industry. Alas, there too, floor prices fixed by the board, without regulation of capacity flown, seem actually to have promoted financial instability.

A crisis of more than oil

From Mr A. L. Khammo
Sir, As a peasant farmer from an Arab oil-producing desert and reading economic development in this country, I have no right to criticize the economic performance of my host country. However, as and especially in the last few weeks, everybody is blaming the Arabs for the economic bankruptcy of this country. I shall express an opinion and hope to throw some light on the problem as an outsider.

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The CAA's role, as spelt out by the Civil Aviation Act 1971 and by the Policy Guidance, is not primarily one of consumer protection. But the consumer interest would be best served, as would the interests of civil aviation, if the CAA recognised that it is sufficient revenue that is the key, and that the regulation of capacity must be coupled with the regulation of capacity, or at least that it should regulate capacity and leave the efficient operators to determine their own prices.

The blame for the rise in prices in this country is put on oil; but what, I wonder, caused and is still causing the price rise of gold, copper, steel, plastic, sugar and other world commodities between 1960-1971? An oil price rise blamed for the 1967 £ devaluation? To the outsider, the economy of this country is so diversified and wasteful that it has passed the breaking point. The fact that every so often a company goes bust is just the tip of the iceberg.

We are taught to think in terms of social cost rather than private cost when dealing with peasants in the underdeveloped countries. I wonder what will be the effect of using such criteria when thinking of the hundreds of millions of pounds spent on overseas defence, Northern Ireland, the pop music industry, obscene literature, the pet industry (catering for over 10 million cats and dogs) and the advertising industry, as related to the thousands homeless in this country. It was ironic to see an advertisement for pet food on TV shown after the documentary about the recent disaster in Bangladesh.

Finally, I believe that unless some honest person or persons are determined to put this house in order, to hammer the point that the era of cheap fuel is over and to reduce what the slippery slope will inevitably lead to violence.

Yours faithfully,
A. L. KHAMMO,
4 Norwood Grove,
Leeds.

From Mr Timothy Lawrence
Sir, Mr R. H. James (September 15) wonders why no political party has advocated taxation of cars on their engine capacity to encourage greater fuel economy. One very good reason may be that there is no automatic correlation between engine size and fuel economy. When a car is offered with a choice of engine, the smaller capacity option is not necessarily the more economical in comparable driving conditions.

To take a more extreme example: an American station wagon costing the equivalent of £1,500 with a five litre, 140 bhp engine, uses no more fuel than an exotic £6,000 sports car with a 200 bhp engine of half that capacity. Indeed, the differences in driving style with which they are likely to be used can easily produce an inverse relationship. Moreover, the station wagon will carry eight passengers, whereas the sports car will carry only two.

The larger engine car is thus very much more economical in terms of passenger-miles per gallon. In fact, at 20 mpg, it is probably at least as economic a means of carrying six or more people and their luggage as the two smaller cars which would otherwise be necessary to carry such a load, thus reducing the number of cars on our crowded roads.

It would certainly do nothing for fuel economy in this example to tax the larger engine car more heavily than the other. And no political party is likely, in the present social climate, to wish to subsidize the playboy at the expense of the poorer, large family.

Yet this might be one result of such taxation, particularly if there were no reduction in older cars since, as Mr James pointed out, large less affluent families often have to buy large, second-hand cars.

Fuel economy is best achieved by market pressures, as people buy the cars most economical for their own particular circumstances, thus encouraging manufacturers to produce cars of whatever size—which operate as economically as possible.

Yours faithfully,
TIMOTHY LAWRENCE,
11 Vanburgh Fields,
London SE3.

From Mr McWatters
Sir, Professor Tom Wilson's letter today concerning the dangerously low level of current profits is a welcome contribution to the debate on company liquidity.

From Mr A. J. Barkart
Sir, Mr Colegate's letter to you (October 4) rightly claims that the purpose of the Civil Aviation Authority in regulating ABC fares is consistent. What is more doubtful is that the means adopted to achieve that purpose is an effective one.

From Mr A. L. Khammo
Sir, As a peasant farmer from an Arab oil-producing desert and reading economic development in this country, I have no right to criticize the economic performance of my host country.

From Mr P. J. Highley
Sir, It is not surprising that your correspondent Mr J. A. H. Carter (Hauliers' Waste, SE 10) has observed a significant number of empty lorries travelling on the M5. However, it is only fair to point out some of the circumstances which might have contributed to this state of affairs.

From Mr Timothy Lawrence
Sir, Mr R. H. James (September 15) wonders why no political party has advocated taxation of cars on their engine capacity to encourage greater fuel economy.

From Mr Christopher Morlon
Sir, In seeking to defend the HAG case, Dr. C. J. Thomas (September 27) asks "how many Belgians knew that since 1945, Belgian HAG coffee was no longer the same as German HAG coffee?"

This seems to me to miss the point. The essential function of a trade mark is to distinguish between goods emanating from different trade sources. Merchants in the community are deceived if they are sold a product which comes from a different source from (and which may not be the same as) the HAG coffee which they know.

Dr. Thomas also attacks the well-established use of "own name" marks, which he suggests are often used deliberately to mislead consumers. I do not believe that many people imagine (if they ever think about it) that Boots or Marks & Spencer manufacture their own goods.

A trade mark is not necessarily a manufacturer's mark. Any trader may use his own mark on goods selected by him for marketing. The public comes to accept the mark as an indication that the goods come from the trade source which they know, and upon which they can rely.

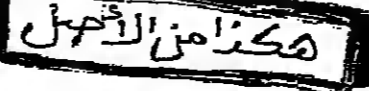
It is to be hoped that the EEC institutions, when considering the future of trade marks in the community, will not be influenced by the HAG decision and the views of those who support it, but will have full regard to the fine nature of a trade mark. This is not only a valuable part of any trader's goodwill (and none the less meritorious for that) but is a valuable protection for the public against deception.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER MORLON,
1 Essex Court,
Temple, London, ECA.

From Mr Adam Thomson in his letter to you (October 3) observes that ABC flights are to a fortunate stage and that there are no precedents to follow. But there is an analogy in the regulation of inclusive tour charterers (ITCs) by the Air Transport Licensing Board (the CAA's predecessor).

The ATL pursued a policy of fixing minimum prices for package holidays, but without resulting in any actual increase in the price of the package holiday sector of the civil aviation industry. Alas, there too, floor prices fixed by the board, without regulation of capacity flown, seem actually to have promoted financial instability.

The CAA's role, as spelt out by the Civil Aviation Act 1971 and by the Policy Guidance, is not primarily one of consumer protection. But the consumer interest would be best served, as would the interests of civil aviation, if the CAA recognised that it is sufficient revenue that is the key, and that the regulation of capacity must be coupled with the regulation of capacity, or at least that it should regulate capacity and leave the efficient operators to determine their own prices.



Stratstone
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The Causeway, Egham, Surrey. Tel Egham 6191
290 Willesden Lane, London NW2. Tel 01-459 1281

Stock Exchange Prices
Equities firm

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Sept 30. Dealings End, today. 5 Contango Day, Oct 14. Settlement Day, Oct 22.
5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

Stratstone
totally concerned with cars of quality

DAIMLER AND JAGUAR SHOWROOMS
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The Causeway, Egham, Surrey. Tel Egham 6191
290 Willesden Lane, London NW2. Tel 01-459 1281

1974 High Low Company Price Chg Pence % P/E				1974 Div Yld				1974 High Low Company Price Chg Pence % P/E				1974 Div Yld			
BRITISH FUNDS															
924	924	924	924	924	924	924	924	924	924	924	924	924	924	924	924
COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN															
LOCAL AUTHORITIES															
FOREIGN STOCKS															
DOLLAR STOCKS															
BANKS AND DISCOUNTS															
BREWERIES AND DISTILLERS															
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL															
MINES															
INSURANCE															
INVESTMENT TRUSTS															
PROPERTY															
RUBBER															
TEA															
MISCELLANEOUS															
SHIPPING															
FINANCIAL TRUSTS															

مكتبة الأمل

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

J Mowlem earnings squeezed in first half but output now reviving

By David Mott

The stock market had expected interim profits from Mr John Mowlem, civil engineering and construction group to turn out between £800,000 and £850,000 pre-tax. The fact that it just failed to reach the lower level of this target (the figure is £13,000 off at £792,000) is because of a £37,000 loss from associates, mainly Barclay-Mowlem. The shares finished 2p easier at 32p.

Mr E. C. Beck, chairman, explains that turnover, which expanded from £230m to £255m, suffered in the early part of the year from the three-day week and concomitant shortages of materials. The indications are that the second half should provide better production, and the level of orders for future work is high, at home and overseas.

Taking off tax and crediting minorities the "net" fell to £290,000, against £480,000, and earnings a share to 4.18p (56p adjusted). The group does not pay mid-year dividends.

In his review of 1973, when profits reached a record £2m, Mr Beck did not expect a contribution from Barclay-Mowlem because of the disruption and expense caused by the Queensland floods. Although the current trading prospects in Australia are encouraging.

The chairman had found difficulty in making a forecast because of the economic conditions, but struck a hopeful note by saying a large proportion of the group's orders were of a kind unlikely to be cancelled.

On the housing side it was found that contracts were not adequately protected under price-variation clauses, but house construction would continue, though on a sounder basis.

Brooks Watson cuts its interim

While the food and pharmaceutical sectors of the Brooks Watson Group have performed well so far this year, the building provider's unit of this Dublin-based group have suffered from the downturn in the private building sector. This will have a "very adverse effect" on the results for the full year, and while it is hard to forecast the extent, the board has decided to limit the interim dividend to 0.8p, against 1.4p gross.

The board states, however, that the group's financial resources and diversified areas of business will enable it to overcome its present difficulties and maintain its capacity for growth in a more favourable economic climate.

Meanwhile, interim profits are up only slightly from £857,000 to £872,000 on sales of £22.8m, against £13.4m. Attributable profits are £228,000, against £155,000. Earnings a share rose from 2.45p to 2.49p.

Mr Brian Hulme, chairman of Sandhurst Marketing, sales rising strongly, but profit outlook clouded.

by "sophisticating" the availability of some produced leisure goods, it will lessen its dependence on imports from the Orient.

Campari is looking forward confidently to the future; export and Continental operations are gaining momentum.

British ban on US insurers

The Department of Trade has prohibited Underwriters National Insurance Company from taking new business in Great Britain with effect from today.

The Department was recently told that a court order had been obtained to wind up the company under a manager appointed by the Indiana Insurance Department and that the London branch had been instructed to take on new business.

A very limited account has been written in London covering accident and health insurance.

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Stock markets M/c Liners buoyant

The stock market faced Polling Day in good spirits, with the City's mood helped to some degree by opinion poll hints that Labour's lead might be diminished during the final days of the campaign. While the return of another minority government would give no pleasure to Threadneedle Street, it might be preferred to a Labour Government with a strong majority.

Turnover showed a significant increase. Recorded bargains, at 7,091, reached their highest for many weeks. Much of the activity was little more than professional setting of outstanding positions ahead of the poll results. But there were some buyers around for store shares, and for overseas earners like Bowate and Reed International. The FT index recovered 3.5 points to 195.4, and The Times index 1.03 to 75.52.

Wall Street's influence helped oil shares to extend the gains achieved towards the close of the previous session. But BP (262p) closed only 5p higher on the day. Ultramar improved to 106p after the announcement that the Quebec refinery was back on stream. It was rumoured that it was to close permanently.

Beecham (132p), Courtaulds (70p), Fisons (178p) were all firmer. At 172p, Unilever benefited from switching out of the NV shares in Amsterdam market. But ICI closed unchanged at 161p.

Heavy engineering shares quickly gave up gains scored early in the day. GKN (141p) closed unchanged, and Tube Investments (166p) were 2p off.

Fourth in the list of active stocks of the day was Manchester Liners, which took off from 101p to 125p, the jobbers finding it hard to lay hands on stock. The bid from a Euro-Canadian consortium closed today, and the shares in Manchester Liners were pushed up yesterday by disclosure that Furner Withy, already purchaser of the group, was buying in the market. But, as Furner had stated that it does not intend to bid for the majority, the market was somewhat nervous in the market of a "third force" aiming at a counter-bid.

Gold shares had another good day, with the rise in London bullion prices pushing shares ahead again. But Wednesday's gains among Australians were cut back by yesterday's fall in the investment dollar premium.

Gilts were steady ahead of the election. The main factor was more encouraging news from the United States, which more than offset any nervousness over the domestic political situation. The recent recovery of Wall Street, combined with the announcement of a prime rate cut to 11 1/2 per cent, helped the market.

Margin pressure, soaring costs jolt A Goldberg 42pc

The mandatory reductions in gross margins and ever increasing costs in all sectors of expenditure means that most companies have got to run to stand still.

One such is A. Goldberg & Sons, the Glasgow-based departmental stores, where following last year's peak output in both profits and turnover the group records a 42 per cent fall in first half profits and the board is looking to increased trading over the Christmas period to be the group's saviour.

In the first half to August 19 taxable profit was £19,000 on turnover of £535,000 on turnover over that was not greatly changed at £6.89m against £6.68m. Nonetheless the interim dividend is being raised from 1.57p to 1.64p.

The board says that profits in the period were materially affected by the increase in the cost of raw materials and the increase in the cost of distribution. It has protected its liquidity position and is well placed to take advantage of a return in more normal economic climate.

Meanwhile the full outcome of the financial year is dependent on the level of trading before Christmas which is current conditions is not possible to forecast. For 1973-74 taxable profits rose from £2,088,000 to £2,142,000 on turnover of £12,426m to £13,877m. During last year the group opened three new stores and two further branches should help to swell profits this term.

SW Africa co over £2m

A sparkling result which saw profits soar from £149,000 to £215m pre-tax is reported by South West Africa Company, the Mining Group.

The profits came from turnover increased from £2.18m to £4.44m with earnings coming out at 48.24p (3.38p) a share. Shareholders are to get a total payment expanded from 5p to 24.97p. The improvement is due to the strength of the market for the company's zinc products.

Heenan Spark's £860,000 sale

Heenan Spark has agreed to sell its Hawke Cable Glads subsidiary to McKechnie Metals for £547,000 cash and the repayment of loans totalling £312,000 by Hawke. The total of £860,000 will be used by Heenan in its main operating divisions.

At April 27 Hawke's pre-tax profit was £22,000, this being less than 11 per cent of Heenan's trading profit. Net tangible assets at that date were £225,000.

FMC in huddle over NFU offer

The board of FMC are considering the offer (worth £6.5m) made by the NFU Development Trust.

They said yesterday that they were having discussions with their financial advisers, Hill Samuel, and a further announcement would be made when the full implications of the offer have been considered.

In the meantime the directors advise shareholders to take no action. The share price of FMC stood unchanged at 60p yesterday, compared with the 55p-a-share cash bid by National Farmers' Union trust.

Kunick reduce loss

Kunick Holdings, makers of ladies underwear formerly called Philip Kunick, which incurred a pre-tax loss last year of £136,000, incurred a further but smaller loss of £67,000 in the year to April 25. To this was added extraordinary expenses on the reorganisation making a total loss of £203,000. This compares with £93,000 which was a transfer from the capital reserve being a surplus on the revaluation of leasehold properties of £32,000. There is again

Latest dividends

Company	Dividend	Year	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year total
A.G. Leitch (25p) Int	0.52	0.5	10/12	—	1.54
C. T. Bowering (25p) Int	0.99	1.0	9/12	—	3.15
Brooks Watson (20p) Int	0.8	1.4	2/11	—	4.6
Collett Dickinson (10p) Int	1.77	1.77	7/11	—	3.77
Empire (25p) Int	1.85	1.74	28/11	—	3.77
L. Gardner (25p) Int	2.38	1.78	8/11	—	5.58
A. Goldberg (25p) Int	1.64	1.57	20/7	—	5.5
Harrison & Sons (25p) Int	2.2	1.57	22/11	—	5.46
Shires Inv (25p) Int	1.57	1.57	22/11	—	5.46
Norton Est (25p) Int	0.58	0.5	22/11	—	1.08
Perak River (1 1/2) Int	16.22	18.1	2/1	24.25	23.1
Rhodesia Cement (50c) Fin	10.05	7.53	26/11	15.05	12.5
Sandhurst Mktg (10p) Fin	1.62	1.62	25	2.32	2.32
Shires Inv (25p) S	2.08	2.0	29/11	—	8.17
Stemness Rmtr (10p) Int	1.34	1.05	23/11	—	2.41
Winchmere Inv (25p) Int	0.52	0.5	4/11	—	2.0

Adjusted for scrip, £ cents.

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Dutch takeover of Phaidon Press mooted

Dutch group NV Uitgeversmaatschappij Elsevier said in Amsterdam that it and Encyclopaedia Britannica Inc of Chicago are holding talks which may result in Elsevier taking over Phaidon's group member, Phaidon Press, of London.

At the same time the Dutch publishing firm said it acquired undisclosed interests in Selecciones Editoriales SA and Distribuciones Tirion SA of Spain for Cash. It did not elaborate.—Reuter.

Campari bias shifts towards Europe

Until the economic atmosphere in Britain improves, the Campari leisure group will concentrate its expansion programme in Europe. The company feels that "Made in England" is a strong sales point on the Continent and, Mr G. K. Benschel, chairman, says that

NatWest backs RB 211

National Westminster Bank is negotiating a loan of about £8m to finance the sale of Rolls-Royce (1971), Ltd, RB211 engines for eight Lockheed Tristar to All-Nippon Airways.

The loan will have the backing of the Export Credit Guarantee Department.

J P Morgan forging ahead

Quoted on the London Stock Exchange since June, 1973, J. P. Morgan, of New York, one of the world's leading banking names, turns in third-quarter profits showing a sharp rise.

Per-share earnings increased from 2c to 21.19 after securities transactions. Net profit climbed from \$34.37m to \$45.70m after securities transactions, and, before, from \$35.77m to \$47.22m.

The company attributed the year-to-year earnings gain chiefly to the rise in interest earnings to some \$336m in the

Rebound at L. Gardner

Things have picked up at the L. Gardner & Sons diesel engines group which saw its taxable profits fall by over 10m to £435,000 last year after labour disputes, lack of raw materials and short-time working.

After six months' trading the group has rebounded from £49,000 to £333,000, and the dividend goes up from 1.78p to 2.39p.

However, the first half included most of the three-day week and interim profits are still roughly half the levels usually attained before last year's setback.

Gen Mining's bid goes before T takeover Panel

General Mining's partial takeover offer for Union Corporation is now before the Takeover Panel for a ruling as to whether it should be sent out to Unipac shareholders. When the bid was first announced, it was made conditional upon the Panel allowing it under Rule 7.

This states, essentially, that in a contested bid situation a partial offer may be sent out to shareholders only with the sanction of the board of the company being bid for.

Genmin's financial advisers believe that this is an exceptional case and have made representations to the Panel. A ruling is expected early next week.

With the Cape being closed yesterday, the Unipac share price eased 4p to 386p, reacting slightly to Wednesday's 18p rise.

AMC reduces loan volume

Loans made by the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation in the half year to September 30 were some £3m lower at £19.2m than in the same period last year. Loans awaiting final completion were reduced to £11.7m from £14.4m.

Total loans outstanding have risen substantially, however, standing at £261m, compared to £225m a year ago.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

Country	Face Value	Yield	Price
Austria	1,000,000	10.50	102.50
Belgium	1,000,000	10.50	102.50
Denmark	1,000,000	10.50	102.50
France	1,000,000	10.50	102.50
Germany	1,000,000	10.50	102.50
Italy	1,000,000	10.50	102.50
Japan	1,000,000	10.50	102.50
Netherlands	1,000,000	10.50	102.50
Spain	1,000,000	10.50	102.50
Switzerland	1,000,000	10.50	102.50
UK	1,000,000	10.50	102.50

Mr D. Birkin to be Tunnel Cement managing director

Mr Derek Birkin, managing director of Tunnel Cement, has succeeded Mr Carl Hagerup as chairman from January 1, 1975, and will also continue as managing director. Mr Hagerup is retiring.

Mr F. K. Crawford is appointed managing director of Curand-Brockhank, a firm responsible for conventional cargo services; Mr J. Gratton becomes managing director responsible for Curand-Brockhank's cargo ship operations; and Mr J. E. Buckland is made a director and general manager responsible for Curand-Brockhank's aviation services.

Mr Richard J. Todd, previously assistant managing director of Change Wares, has been made deputy chairman. Mr Ernest M. Scheel is appointed assistant managing director.

Mr John Rogers has become a director of Sweethead Plastics.

Mr F. E. Scardiff has been appointed a director of John Finlan. Mr James Jack has retired from the board.

Mr James Gallagher has been made deputy chairman of Abbey. Mr N. M. Alton, Mr E. D. Baker, Mr C. Barwell and Mr

Briefly

NOLTON ESTATES
For half-year to July 31 pre-tax profit rose to £52,000 from £48,000 on sales of £1.2m. Year end is to be changed and in view of the fact that the company is in receipt of 0.58p declared (0.5p).

RHODESIA CEMENT
For half-year to August 31 pre-tax profit up from £51.74m to £2.44m. Distribution raised from 12 1/2c to 15c.

BRITISH OXYGEN
Group emphasizes that transfer of its 50 per cent interest in International Cases (in Hongkong) to its Australian associate, Commonwealth Industrial Gases, in no way affects its holdings in British Oxygen (Hong Kong) and Hong Kong Oxygen & Acetylene transfer is purely domestic and involves no financial consideration.

POPE & PEARSON
Because an adequate market in the shares cannot now be maintained, shares have been suspended. Specific sales or purchases are not affected by the suspension.

CHAMBERS & FARGUS
Steady growth continues, and earnings will continue to expand rapidly as new plant comes into production.

INVESTMENT & PROPERTY
Taxable profit for year to April 30, including Robert Warmer, rose from £151,000 for previous 15-month period to £305,000. After tax and transfer of £135,000 (oil) to reserves, the profit share worked out at 4.04p (3.6p) and, fully diluted, to 4.27p (3.6p).

BROCKHOUSE
Company is acquiring whole interest of Insoa Engineering of West Germany for £52,000 in cash. Net assets of FE at August 31, 1973, were £403,000 and taxable profits £109,000.

Collett, Dickinson
The bright promise held out at first by Collett, Dickinson, Pearce International, one of the largest advertising agencies in the world, has faded somewhat.

Profits for 1974 overall were not expected to be less than the record £707,000 for 1973. For the first half to June 30, however, the profit had risen to £216,000 and the attributable balance is trimmed from £130,000 to £83,000. But the year profit release will not be repeated in the rest of the year. He is giving up his managing

Spot Position of Sterling

Market	Rate
London	1.0000
New York	1.6000
Hong Kong	100.00
India	100.00
Japan	100.00
Switzerland	100.00
USA	100.00

Forward Levels

Month	Rate
1 month	1.6000
3 months	1.6000
6 months	1.6000
12 months	1.6000

Bank Base Rates

Bank	Rate
Barclays Bank	12%
HFNC	13%
*Hill Samuel	12 1/2%
C. Hoare & Co	12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
Shenley Trust	12%
20th Cent Bank	12%
C. T. Whyte	13%
Williams & Glyn's	12%

Foreign Exchange

Country	Rate
Australia	1.6000
Canada	1.3000
Denmark	1.4500
France	1.4500
Germany	1.4500
Italy	1.4500
Japan	1.4500
Netherlands	1.4500
Spain	1.4500
Switzerland	1.4500
USA	1.4500

Money Market Rates

Instrument	Rate
3 months	10.50%
6 months	10.50%
12 months	10.50%

Wall Street

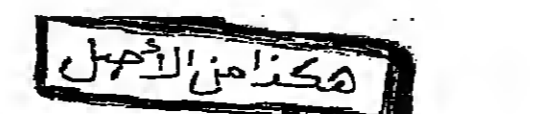
New York, Oct 10.—At noon today, the Dow Jones Industrial Average was 157.73, points higher than at the start of the session. Share prices were sharply higher to one of the busiest days of the year dealers said. Helping to lead the rise was a report that the Labour Department request that the September wholesale price index showed its smallest rise in nearly a year.

Belief that interest rates were going to be lower in the month ahead and optimism coincided with General Ford's economic programme, delivered at the end of the week, contributed to the bullish tone.—Reuter.

—GOCOA Futures in the US were down by more than 2,000 cents and season in the near by December on the 15th. The market was heavily shorted expected decline in US stock prices. The market was heavily shorted expected decline in US stock prices. The market was heavily shorted expected decline in US stock prices.

Canadian Prices

Commodity	Price
Aluminum	1.2000
Copper	1.2000
Gold	1.2000
Iron Ore	1.2000
Lead	1.2000
Nickel	1.2000
Platinum	1.2000
Silver	1.2000
Steel	1.2000
Tin	1.2000
Zinc	1.2000



MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER - Wire bars were steady... RUBBER PHYSICALS closed... MEAT (Smithfield) - Beef...

unchanged to 160 points lower... West German cocoa grindings down 9pc... Discourt market... FRANCIS SHAW for mid term...

BUSINESS NOTICES

REARERS are recommended to take... EMPLOYMENT AGENCY... AN OPPORTUNITY to be your own...

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE... PETITION for the WINDING UP... NOTICE is hereby given that a...

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Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Table with multiple columns listing financial units, insurance policies, and offshore funds with their respective values and details.

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£4,000 plus Appointments

**GET YOUR SHARE
IN ONE OF THE
FASTEST GROWING
ECONOMIES
OF THE WORLD**

Iran is a market with an amazing potential, where good advertising can do miracles. ... And there is an amazing opportunity for good advertisers.

We need the people who can create and execute good advertising to strengthen a dynamic group of professionals in Iran. The type of people who are proud of their work and like to be rewarded for what they DO.

We need:

ART DIRECTOR

With minimum five years' experience in graphic design and mechanical artwork.

ACCOUNT EXECUTIVES

With university degree and minimum three years' Agency experience. If you like to come and work in Tehran for at least two years

LORD ADVERTISING

offers an extremely active and challenging job with attractive salary and relocation expenses.

Why don't you call MR. MOHIT MAHMUDI at 01-262 1234; from October 11 to 13, between 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.



Islington Planning
The Borough, one of seven inner London Boroughs presents most of the social, economic and physical problems associated with an inner city area. The Council is committed to public participation and regards planning as the process of preparing plans of action for meeting these problems and improving the quality of life in Islington. The Planning Department co-ordinates the Council's Community Plan and is a essential component of the corporate plan working of the Council.

ASSISTANT BOROUGH PLANNING OFFICERS

PO.5 £5,666-£6,221 p.a. (inclusive)

The senior management structure is responsible for providing the Department's contribution to inter-departmental Working Parties and Management Teams and for the direction of, and effective liaison between, specific policy and project groups within the Department. They will advise the Council Committees, on all aspects of the Department's work, according to their respective responsibilities.

The Assistant Borough Planning Officer (Development Control) is primarily concerned with the control of development and local planning matters whilst the Assistant Borough Planning Officer (Development Plan) will be concerned with the preparation of Borough policies, and for the co-ordination of community plan work.

Each post will be able to call on the professional skills of appropriate Group Officers backed by some 21 professional and technical staff. They will be responsible to the Deputy Borough Planning Officer directly for their area of concern but their exact responsibilities will depend on the complementary role of the senior management structure.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from the Borough Planning Officer, 227/229 Essex Road, London N1 3PW. Tel. 01-226 0221 (Ext. 27 or 29). CLOSING DATE 21st October, 1974.

Fisheries Biologist

Australian Department of Agriculture

The FISHERIES DIVISION of the Australian Department of Agriculture offers a permanent career in Canberra for a person who has a degree or diploma in Science, with an appropriate major in Biology, desirably with wide experience in fisheries resource management. The successful applicant will evaluate and provide information on fisheries research findings and investigate unexploited fishery resources.

Salary: Commencing salary will be within the range \$A12,151-\$A13,491, at present exchange rate £1 equals \$A1.75. Normal conditions of service apply including bonus payments on recreation leave and maternity and paternity leave benefits.

Applications will be treated in confidence and should be forwarded to the Recruitment Officer, Public Service Board, Canberra House, 10/15 Melbourn Street, London WC2R 3EH, by 1st November, 1974.

**LONDON BOROUGH OF BARNET
CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND TOWN CLERK'S DEPARTMENT**

Applications are invited for the post of

Assistant Solicitor

with salary (under review) in the Principal Officers' Range 1(b) (£3,765-£4,239 per annum, inclusive of London Weighting). In addition, a Threshold Agreement allowance of £146.16 per annum is payable. Commencing salary according to qualifications and experience. Casual User Car Allowance.

Excellent opportunities for gaining experience in Local Government Law, with particular emphasis on Advocacy, Prosecutions and Town Planning. Recently qualified Solicitors considered.

Housing accommodation or 100 per cent housing loan provided in an approved case and separation allowance and 75 per cent of removal expenses can be paid.

Application forms obtainable on written application to the undersigned, quoting reference 86 and must be returned by 26th October, 1974.

Town Hall, The Burroughs, Hendon, NW4 4BG

R. H. WILLIAMS, Chief Executive and Town Clerk.

An INTERNATIONAL GROUP of COMPANIES based mainly in HONG KONG and PANAMA requires a

QUALIFIED SOLICITOR

to be responsible for the correct legal running of its companies in Hong Kong, Singapore and Panama and elsewhere.

The work will involve travel for 10 months a year to the Far East and Panama, and 1 month's work in the U.K. There will also be the facility for 1 month's holiday in the U.K. each year. A sound knowledge of Company and Banking Law and practice is required and a knowledge of Spanish and French will be of assistance. Married men are invited to apply in addition to single men and the employer will make arrangements for a successful applicant to take his wife with him on trips involving more than 1 month's stay away from base. Salary is negotiable.

Please write to Box 3532 D, The Times.



ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

Salary: Principal Officer Grade £5,939 to £6,494 p.a.

Requirements: Qualified accountants with post qualification experience preferably in a large organization, capable of contributing as a member of the department's top management, to the development of financial policies. The Council uses modern techniques in management and has online computer enquiry facilities for financial work. Cash flow exceeds £100 million per annum with a rapidly expanding capital programme currently £25 million per annum.

Duties: Manage the Financial Management and Audit Division (29 staff). Responsible for an area of work covering major project appraisal, financing proposals, cost reduction exercises, financial systems and audit. Initiate reports on financial matters and responsible for financial implications in other reports. Will act for Director as appropriate.

General: Mortgage facilities are available. The provision of housing accommodation and assistance with removal expenses will be considered in appropriate cases. Five weeks' annual leave. Further particulars and application forms from Director of Finance, Town Hall, Upper Street N1 2UD. (Telephone 01-226 1234, ext. 315). Closing date October 25, 1974.

MANAGERS/SALESMEN/RECRUITERS

Required for World's Leading Technical Contract Engineering Firm C.D.I. Corporation employing over 5,000 technical personnel is the most successful and diversified contract engineering firm in the world. Our international operations with headquarters in London and offices throughout Europe is continuing to expand.

Because of our expansion needs we require highly motivated, aggressive personnel who can help direct our operations to even greater heights. Openings exist in the U.K. and in Europe.

Experienced personnel at all levels, who have a successful record of accomplishment in the Contract engineering business in the U.K. or abroad will be given first consideration. However, personnel with a technical degree or equivalent and associated experience will also be considered. (Applicants interested in European assignments must be fluent in either Dutch, French, German or Italian.)

We offer excellent salaries, incentives, benefits and full expenses. If you feel "stymied" in your current position and would like the opportunity to work hard, be recognized, reap the benefits of the results you attain and grow with an expanding company, please write to -

The President, C.D.I. International Ltd. (Subsidiary of C.D.I. Corporation), Phoenix House, The Green, Southall, Middlesex, England.

Psychologists

**A wider career choice
in Government Service**

The many and varied branches of Government Service activity offer a wide range of opportunities for psychological application, from therapeutic practice to experimental research.

There are now a number of vacancies at two

levels of entry: PSYCHOLOGIST (for which a degree in Psychology with at least second class honours is normally required) and SENIOR PSYCHOLOGIST (for which candidates should, in addition, have at least 3-4 years relevant experience).

Army Manpower Studies

This Senior Psychologist or Psychologist post, based at Farnborough, offers a rare opportunity to break new ground in personnel selection and allocation techniques. You will join a small team extending and improving the use of psychological measurement and similar techniques in this field, and must have a thorough understanding of appropriate statistical and computing procedures (Senior Psychologists must have actual working experience). Test design, development and construction experience would be valuable.

The Prison Service

Psychologists and Senior Psychologists can play a wide variety of important roles in the improvement and development of the prison system. Projects which you might undertake range from operational analysis to individual assessment of inmates and evaluation of treatment programmes. These posts therefore offer broad-based career development prospects to the psychologists concerned. New graduates spend the first year as a "trainee" before undertaking major personal commitments.

Prison Staff Training: This Senior Psychologist post at the Prison Staff College, Wakefield, allows considerable scope for developing new psychological techniques in the training field. It is an advisory post and your research findings will be used in the extension and improvement of staff training over a wide range. Experience in occupational psychology would be an advantage.

Industrial Rehabilitation

Occupational Psychology: There are a number of openings throughout the country for Psychologists to undertake vocational guidance and assessment of individuals in Industrial Rehabilitation Units. These posts will appeal to those who are particularly interested in active semi-therapeutic work which tends to be concentrated on interesting problems of personality, motivation and development.

Information and Research: These London-based positions will attract those Psychologists who are enthusiastic to contribute to the development of industrial rehabilitation and employment services (particularly of the disabled), but who prefer a research-orientated role. You will be responsible for collecting comprehensive data in various problem areas, analysing the assembled information, and preparing reports of an advisory nature.

Further vacancies may arise in these or other departments. Senior Psychologists: from over £3,450 to £4,300. Psychologists: from over £1,950 to around £3,100.

Starting salaries may be above the minimum at each level. Salaries are higher in London. Non-contributory pension scheme. Promotion prospects to posts carrying salaries around £7,900.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 4 November 1974) write to THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, ALENCON LINK BASINGSTOKE, HANTS, RG21 1JB or telephone BASINGSTOKE 29222 ext 500 (or for 24 hour answering service: LONDON 01-839 1992). Please quote G13/63/74.

ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited for the following posts based at Beverley.

CHIEF SOLICITOR

(Ref. A2)
£4,860-£5,367 plus £146.16 threshold payments

General Legal Services Division. To head major section of the Division dealing principally with land and property matters, general planning, and general advice to Council Departments, with the opportunity to engage in committee work.

SENIOR ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

(Ref. A3)
£4,230-£4,737 plus £146.16 threshold payments

General Legal Services Division. To head section of the Division dealing with common law, social law, and country planning, general legal advice and divisional administration, with the opportunity to engage in some committee work.

SENIOR ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

(Ref. C3)
£4,230-£4,737 plus £146.16 threshold payments

Service Committees Division. To be a member of a team providing legal and technical assistance to a group of service committees including the Education Highways, Leisure Services, Police, Public Protection and Social Services Committees.

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

(Ref. A5)
£3,846-£4,356 plus £146.16 threshold payments

General Legal Services Division. To be concerned with the general legal work normally undertaken by a junior solicitor, but to give particular attention to the planning of the work of the Division, and the maintenance of an intelligence and advisory service to Council departments. Some committee experience will be provided.

The Department comprises four divisions—General Legal Services, Council and Support Committees, Service Committees and Administrative and Common Services, each headed by an Assistant Director directly responsible to the Director of Administration. Persons appointed may be eligible for generous re-location expenses including mortgage facilities, legal and estate agents fees and £250 disturbance allowance.



**Humberside
County Council**

Applications giving full details of experience, qualifications and the names of two referees should be sent to the Director of Administration, Kingston House South, Bond Street, Hull HU1 3EU.

Closing date 21st October, 1974.

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

Salary £4,200-£4,710 p.a. plus £146 p.a. Threshold Payment

Outings will comprise litigation and town planning work involving advocacy to County Courts and Magistrates Courts and public inquiries. Previous admitted experience in Local Government an advantage but the post would be suitable for persons with such experience in private practice.

Conditions include a 36-hour week, and consideration will be given to assistance with removal expenses and mortgage facilities.

The Borough extends from Hammersmith Bridge to Hamppro Court and affords easy access to Central London and the surrounding countryside.

Form, returnable by 23rd October, 1974, from Establishment Officer, Municipal Offices, Twickenham TW1 3AA, telephone 01-892 4466, ext 126, for further details ext. 7.

London Borough of RICHMOND UPON THAMES

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR AND MAIDENHEAD

SENIOR ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

Salary: £4,308 to £4,860 p.a. plus £120 p.a. Outer London Fringe Area Allowance and Threshold Allowance (see present £146 p.a.)

We seek a lawyer with some experience of advocacy and a knowledge of Town Planning. He or she will probably have 3-5 years' admitted experience, which will include litigation in the County and Magistrates' Courts.

The Royal Borough is set in pleasant countryside on the west of London, and is easily accessible by both road and rail.

The Council has adopted a generous scheme of removal and disturbance allowances which may include permanent or temporary housing accommodation, legal and other fees on sale or purchase of accommodation, mortgage bridging loan, lodging allowance and removal and settling-in allowances.

Letters of application, giving age, date of admission and details of experience, should reach the Personnel Officer, Town Hall, St. Ives Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 1RF by 31 October, 1974, quoting Ref. No. 9.

SOLICITOR WYE VALLEY

Potential litigation partner sought by progressive established practice with offices in this attractive and accessible area.

We need someone with sufficient qualified experience to be able to manage the common law side of our business. We offer a realistic starting salary and are looking for a person of the calibre to merit partnership status after a satisfactory probationary period.

Please write, with your curriculum vitae, to Box 2394 D, The Times.

OTHER APPOINTMENTS VACANT ON PAGES 23, 25 & 26

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT

£7,000 upwards

We are the W.M.P.T.E., with a turnover of over £33 million, and employing 10,000. We have expanded rapidly over the last four years, now having control over public passenger transport by bus and train in the West Midlands and to additio operating about 2,500 buses. We are tackling the important problem of passenger transport integration within our area.

We are now seeking a Chief Accountant, who will be based in central Birmingham, to head an Accounting Function of approximately 200 staff, and be responsible to an Executive Director for the total accountancy work within the Executive. He will be a highly qualified accountant with at least five years in a senior management position in a manufacturing or service industry. He will be expected to administer his department with minimum guidance and to operate in the fields of planning, costing, management information, and financial advice, requiring modern approaches to budgeting and control methods.

This attractive appointment is of Chief Officer status and attracts appropriate fringe benefits. Application forms from the Training and Development Officer, Pinaston, Moor Green Lane, Birmingham B13 9NP, returnable by 26th October, 1974.



EXPERIENCED SOLICITOR

required to direct and manage Litigation Department. Full supporting team. Traffic and union claims work. General advocacy (shared with others).

£4,000+ for the right man.

Assistance with housing.

Partnership if desired after short trial period.

We are a progressive firm of three partners and are based in a West Yorkshire market town of considerable charm and life and near to splendid countryside and extremely easy access.

Box 2409 D, The Times.

Use this market place to recruit quality staff



01-278 9161

مكتبة الأهرام

LAND FOR SALE AN AWAY FROM IT ALL INVESTMENT ALDERNEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS

Fields of land for sale approximately 1/2 acre each with future building potential. Ideal for future holiday home or retirement. Low tax, no death duties, no capital gains tax, etc.

15,000 PER PLOT CONTACT: BARNETT CHRISTIE (PROPERTIES) LTD., 16, BERKELEY ST., LONDON, W.1. REFERENCE: C.A.G.

PROPERTY TO LET LONDON FLATS ST. JOHN'S WOOD Spacious luxury flat to rent...

FURNISHED LODGE Very pretty lodge overlooking 100 acres of woodland...

LET FURNISHED. Country house near Newbury, 6 1/2 miles from Newbury...

ACORN SINGAPORE. Modern furnished 2 bedroom house...

FLEEDON. Working. Family house 5 beds, 2 baths, fully equipped kitchen...

WIMBORNE. 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms...

URGENT PUBLIC AUCTION CANCELLED EXPORT CONSIGNMENT 5 SALES OF FINEST EXPORT QUALITY SEMI-ANTIQUE & CONTEMPORARY PERSIAN & ORIENTAL RUGS & CARPETS

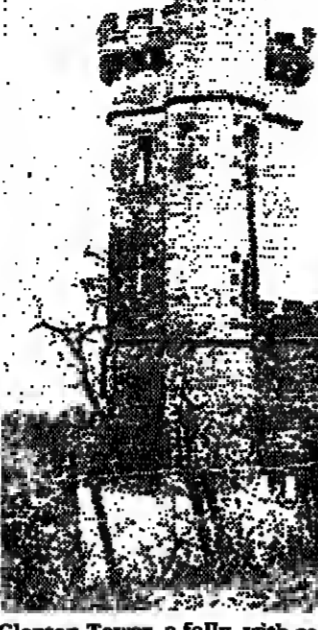
AT THE HEATHROW HOTEL BATH ROAD, LONDON (HEATHROW) AIRPORT, HOUNSLOW ON SATURDAY, 12th OCTOBER AT 11.30 am

PERSONNEL MANAGERS MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS ADVERTISING AGENCIES

Remember that every Tuesday and Friday The Times will be publishing the £4,000 plus Appointments Page

Residential property Folly tower ripe for conversion

Outside the steady if now somewhat subdued demand for old country cottages and houses for renovation and conversion there is always the really unlikely building which attracts the attention of the enthusiastic converter.



Clifton Tower, a folly, with conversion plans.

An interesting property with a greater self-sufficiency potential than usual is The Mill House, at Hurstbourne Priors, near Whitechurch, Hampshire. The house, on the edge of the river Bourne, has three reception rooms, three bedrooms and a two-roomed annexe.

LONDON FLATS FULHAM S.W.6. Modernized 1 bedroom flat with kitchen, living room, bathroom, etc.

PROPERTY WANTED DESPERATE HOUSEHUNTER seeks long lease property in Chelsea area...

OFF STREATHAM HILL S.W.2. Superb, unusually designed double fronted house...

PRESTIGE SITE Rector of Historic Roman Catholic Church, in uniquely superb location...

APPOSITE HOLLAND PARK Leaving country must sell, 3 double bedrooms, 2 reception rooms...

PERIOD PUTNEY Amongst the quiet parts of Victorian Chelsea there is a slightly bigger single house...

WIMPOLE ST. (Nr.) Superb new house and garage for sale, 3 bedrooms, dining hall, lounge, fitted kitchen...

KENSINGTON Freehold house for sale just off Kensington High Street, 5 floors suitable for conversion into flats.

COUNTRY FLATS BRISTOL. Superb flat, Regency style, 100 sq. ft. with 2 bedrooms, large bathroom, central heating...

Knights Frank & Rutley

WEST SURREY-SUSSEX BORDER Guildford 7 miles, London 38 miles AN EXCELLENT COMMERCIAL DAIRY AND ARABLE FARM

DEVON-DORSET BORDER Axminster 1 mile, Chard 6 miles, Exeter 24 miles AN OUTSTANDING PERIOD HOUSE IN AN ELEVATED POSITION

SUSSEX Haywards Heath 4 1/2 miles, Loxwa 10 miles HAM FARM, SCAYNES HILL AN EXCELLENT WELLS EQUIPPED STUD FARM

20 Hanover Square, London W1R 0AH Tel: 01-629 8171

CENTRAL NORFOLK SAHAM HALL ESTATE-672 ACRES

Swaffham 8 miles, Norwich 21 miles AN EXCEPTIONAL AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING PROPERTY

GLOUCESTERSHIRE-MORETON-IN-MARSH Attractively situated on the edge of a village, with fine views to the south

SURREY-CHIDDINGFOLD Occupying a delightful position on the edge of the village, 2 miles from Witney station with excellent service of trains to London

NEAR GUILDFORD 2 PICTURESQUE VILLAGE PROPERTIES FOR CONVERSION

SIXTEENTH CENTURY NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTRY HOUSE AND GROUNDS 35 miles from Newcastle upon Tyne

SOUTH NORFOLK (Thetford 7 miles, Norwich 28 miles) Precisely situated, residential country property in magnificent position on edge of Thetford Forest...

EAST SUSSEX A SUPERB DETACHED RESIDENCE of considerable character, set on its own beautiful garden...

YORKSHIRE COUNTRY COTTAGE IN THE OAKS 10 miles Harrogate, 2 beds, bath, reception, open-plan living room/kitchen...

PRO COIN LASA OF SPAIN offer a FREEHOLD APARTMENT

NORTH WILTSHIRE RESTORED PERIOD HOUSE NEAR THE ANCIENT VILLAGE OF AVEBURY

BRADFORD STONE BUILT, DETACHED HOUSE OF CHARACTER

AT WEST HERTS UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY COTTAGE Residence and 7 1/2 acres woodland, complete self-contained rural surroundings...

ATTENTION ALL PROPERTY ADVERTISERS IN EAST ANGLIA

WEST DORSET Accommodation for 12 persons, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms...

Appointments Vacant also on pages 23 and 24

Peterborough is one of Britain's fastest-growing cities. An old cathedral city which is doubling in size under a massive Government-sponsored New Town programme.

The Development Corporation is the principal planning, building and co-ordinating agency. This involves carrying out a huge building programme with projects to the value of £35 million completed and in construction, and others to the value of £50 million under design.

An important part of this programme is the designing and building of a wide range of structures in steel, concrete and other materials to fulfil the urgent need for 30,000 new houses, new offices, new factories and new shops. Experienced civil/structural engineers are required to augment a busy well established structural design section.

Two Senior Engineers

£2,793 - £3,750

plus appropriate threshold payments

To lead small design groups within the section. Applicants should be chartered engineers with experience of working with colleagues in other professions and capable of preparing structural designs for new buildings in reinforced concrete economically and effectively. Experience of design in steel would be an advantage.

Starting salary will be negotiable within the scale given. Generous assistance is given with the cost of moving home if you live more than 20 miles from Peterborough; temporary subsistence and travelling allowances; free life insurance for staff with dependents; superannuation scheme or pension fund options, and flexible working hours. Temporary or permanent related accommodation may be available and there is a wide selection of desirable houses to buy at comparatively reasonable prices in the area.

Application forms (returnable by 4th November, 1974) from General Manager, Peterborough Development Corporation, Peterscourt, Peterborough PE1 1UJ or ring 0753 60311 Extension 28.

Greater Peterborough

Real Time BSRA System Design

for a system supporting

- multi-access
advanced terminals
complex data base
communications
interactive graphics
mathematical services

to run on a powerful PDP-11 configuration linked in a 1903T.

This system has been commissioned by BSRA to service a large integrated ship structural design system (SSDS) under development.

We seek people with substantial experience and deep understanding of system design and software design. Permanent and short-term contracts available. The project team is to work under the joint technical management of BSRA and a leading software house.

BSRA is situated on the River Tyne between Newcastle and the Coast, within easy reach of the famous Northumbrian countryside.

Phone Mrs. Golightly (transfer charges) 0632 625242 or write to:

THE BRITISH SHIP RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

Wallsend Research Station, Wallsend, Tyne and Wear, NE28 6UY.

MEMORANDUM

FROM:- THE TIMES APPOINTMENTS TEAM TO:- PERSONNEL MANAGERS, MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS, ADVERTISING AGENCIES

ARE YOU PLANNING YOUR OCTOBER RECRUITMENT SCHEDULE NOW?

REMEMBER THIS DATE 24th OCTOBER, 1974

The Times will publish another successful quarterly guide of Recruitment Dossiers to help you fill your vacancies.

The Dossiers carry a wide spectrum of Appointments ranging from bright young juniors to high-ranking executives so your need can be satisfied by using this Dossier.

Regular promotion both in the paper and outside ensures not only our regular readers but also many casual readers to help you succeed in filling your vacancies.

Up-to-the-minute comprehensive editorial promotes readership interest. We'll make blocks and logos completely free of charge and help you write your copy, too.

For only £7.10 per single column centimetre you can reach over one million readers.

So let's make sure we solve your Autumn Recruitment problems now.

TO BOOK YOUR SPACE OR FOR MORE INFORMATION RING THE TIMES APPOINTMENTS TEAM ON 01-278 9161 NOW AND WE'LL BE PLEASED TO HELP YOU.

P.S. if you don't have the vacancies now don't lose this number—you'll never know when you need us next!

GENERAL VACANCIES

NATIONAL GALLERY RESEARCH ASSISTANT

The duties will include helping to maintain the historical records of the Gallery, some library work, and dealing with general correspondence and public enquiries.

Candidates should normally have a degree or equivalent qualification in a relevant subject, or knowledge or experience which would be of special value to the Gallery. An interest in the history of European painting and some knowledge of continental languages are desirable.

Salary ranges from over £1,950 to around £3,050. Starting salary according to qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 30 October 1974) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone BASINGSTOKE 29222, ext. 500

or for 24 hour answering service LONDON 01-839 1992, quoting G(AV)382.

Cheshire County Council

Senior Assistant Archivist (Cheshire Record Office)

SOG 1, £3,201-£3,573. Applications are invited from qualified Archivists with not less than 5 years experience for this post...

Write or telephone for further particulars and application form to the County Secretary, County Hall, Chester, Cheshire CH1 1JL. Closing date 1st November.

GENERAL VACANCIES

CONSULTANT

We are an international firm seeking to recruit a manager/consultant to provide without in-depth analysis and forecasts of the economic, financial and industrial situation in the UK.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 30 October 1974) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone BASINGSTOKE 29222, ext. 500

CONSULTANT HEALTH INDUSTRY

We are an international firm seeking to recruit a manager/consultant to provide without in-depth analysis and forecasts of the economic, financial and industrial situation in the UK.

RETIRED IMPORT MANAGER

International marketing group wants to sell an import of high quality goods. A retired import manager with 20 years experience in the field of international trade is available for part-time work.

SCOPE FOR HARDWORKING MATURE MALE (20s)

£2,000 p.a. during management training. Fast advancement for right men in investigative company.

ORiel College, Oxford

Requires a competent and experienced CHEF to take charge of the kitchen. The successful applicant will enjoy a good salary and first class conditions of employment.

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For life department required by insurance company in High Holborn. Experience an advantage. Salary around £1,000 p.a. subject to negotiation.

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Required for an established medical wholesale company. The successful candidate will be responsible to the Managing Director for the financial control of the company.

WELL EDUCATED young man will find a choice of good career opportunities through Central Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet St, London WC2E 7RN.

ART JOURNAL, leading contemporary art magazine. The magazine is published quarterly. The successful candidate will be responsible for the editorial content of the magazine.

SELECTION Potential partner. We are seeking a potential partner for our business. The successful candidate will be responsible for the financial control of the company.

ARTICLE WRITERS TO EDIT this magazine. We are seeking article writers to edit our magazine. The successful candidate will be responsible for the editorial content of the magazine.

Secretarial and General Appointments

GENERAL INFORMATION OFFICER

ITS is seeking an Information Officer to run an information service for field staff of thirty consultants. The successful applicant should have some experience of library work, preferably in industry and desirably in the personnel and training area.

ITS is a publicly sponsored, non-profit making consultancy organisation working in the field of training, management and organisational development.

Offices near Victoria Station, with strong possibility of relocation South of the Thames.

Salary negotiable.

Please write, giving career details, in: F. W. Greig, Esq., Deputy Director, Industrial Training Service, 53, Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0HN.

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MANAGEMENT TRAINEES

£1600 + excellent prospects

College of school leavers with some A level required for International Chemical Company. Day-release given for full management courses. Offices in City, S.3.

Ring Keystone, 278 3233

Open Saturdays, 10-1.

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SECRETARIAL

The Polytechnic of North London

HOLLOWAY ROAD, N7 8DB

SECRETARY

to the Establishment Officer

Applications are invited for the appointment of Secretary to the Establishment Officer. An interesting and challenging post. Candidates should have good typing and shorthand skills.

Salary Scale (under review) £1,263-£2,067 per annum plus £270 London Allowance and appropriate Threshold Payment.

Commencing salary according to age and experience.

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Our Marketing Manager is looking for an intelligent and energetic person to provide him with editorial and general assistance. She will be looking to establish a working relationship with the Marketing Manager and will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company.

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SECRETARY

£2,200+

Partner in leading hotel consultancy urgently requires top Secretary with impeccable skills. Duties combine normal secretarial work together with client contacts and P.A. involvement. Charms, tact, and diplomacy are essential.

We are located in Bloomsbury, with pleasant working conditions suitable to a consultancy image.

Many of our work is overseas and a knowledge of Spanish would be advantageous.

Please contact

Mr Fraser at 01-242 3552

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Managing Director of fast-expanding Agency requires top-calibre Secretary. Age immaterial.

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RESPONSIBLE SECRETARY/PA

Required for Gray's Inn solicitors. Legal experience not essential but useful. Pleasant office. Phone 01-242 5473.

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Required to work for manufacturing executive of established London firm. Excellent salary and benefits. Contact: 01-242 5473.

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Very modern and pleasant offices overlooking St. Katharine's Vacht Haven next to Tower of London.

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has the following vacancy in its office opposite to Victoria Station.

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to the Deputy Accountant. Bookkeeping knowledge, preferably to trial balance, and accurate figure typing essential. Age immaterial, I.B.M. golfball typewriter. Salary c. £1,900+75p LV's.

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Empress Secretary required in Ambassador's office. Excellent prospects for promotion. Salary negotiable around £2,000 p.a.

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Overseas Government Agency, 730 5148/9. Excellent prospects for promotion. Salary negotiable around £2,000 p.a.

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You are a young Secretary with good skills who would like to advance to position of Secretary for their chairman. Our clients, multi-national group, are looking for a young, energetic Secretary with a minimum of 2 years' experience in a similar position. Salary c. £2,200 p.a. plus benefits. Contact: 01-242 5473.

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Salary about £1,900. Please telephone 035 6522, weekdays.

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Legal Secretaries to £2,250. Regular, varied and interesting assignments in the London area. Weekly pay.

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Secretary P.A., aged 33, required by contract Sales Manager of a major London firm. Excellent salary and benefits. Contact: 01-242 5473.

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An expanding educational trust needs a Secretary to its headquarters office in London. Would suit a mature woman with a minimum of 2 years' experience in a similar position. Salary c. £2,000 p.a. plus benefits. Contact: 01-242 5473.

THE TRIDENT TRUST

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Secretarial Division. Excellent prospects for promotion. Salary negotiable around £2,000 p.a.

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Secretary to a young, energetic man. Excellent salary and benefits. Contact: 01-242 5473.

GRADUATES with Secretarial training

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PART-TIME Medical Secretary for 2 consultant anaesthetists.

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY required by the Managing Director of an international contractor group.

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SMART EDUCATED WOMAN, 30 returned from abroad, good secretarial skills, typing, shorthand, etc. Seeking a position in a similar field. Contact: 01-242 5473.

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